

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS OF THE  
103RD CONGRESS

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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
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1990 CPH-4-46

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Utah**



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Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
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of the 103rd Congress  
Utah**

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Issued December 1992



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary  
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs**

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.  
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.  
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.  
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	150(A)	173(A)
Industry .....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
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Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

# PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead	
Table 97. Labor Force Characteristics 1990		The data shown are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.		The data are shown in thousands, unless otherwise noted.	
Sidehead		Data field		Total	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	
Male		Male		Male	
Female		Female		Female	
White		White		White	
Black		Black		Black	
Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino	
Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
Total		Total		Total	



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation .....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>LAND AREA</b>				
Square kilometers .....	212 815.5	88 280.4	1 187.1	123 348.0
Square miles .....	82 168.1	34 085.1	458.4	47 624.7
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 722 850</b>	<b>574 286</b>	<b>574 241</b>	<b>574 323</b>
White .....	1 615 845	541 913	541 889	532 043
Black .....	11 576	5 419	3 497	2 660
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	24 283	5 232	4 125	14 926
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	33 371	8 780	13 413	11 178
Other race .....	37 775	12 942	11 317	13 516
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	84 597	26 771	28 310	29 516
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1 571 254	528 766	525 607	516 881
<b>AGE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 722 850</b>	<b>574 286</b>	<b>574 241</b>	<b>574 323</b>
Under 5 years .....	169 633	56 737	53 608	59 288
5 to 9 years .....	183 674	63 040	57 503	63 131
10 to 14 years .....	183 846	63 039	56 379	64 428
15 to 19 years .....	152 455	51 184	44 735	56 536
20 to 24 years .....	137 822	42 105	42 342	53 375
25 to 34 years .....	274 898	86 953	99 864	88 081
35 to 44 years .....	224 672	71 714	83 895	69 063
45 to 54 years .....	138 481	47 125	48 633	42 723
55 to 64 years .....	107 411	38 614	35 580	33 217
65 to 74 years .....	88 187	32 075	29 656	26 456
75 to 84 years .....	48 160	16 881	16 927	14 352
85 years and over .....	13 611	4 819	5 119	3 673
3 and 4 years .....	68 189	23 116	21 551	23 522
16 years and over .....	1 154 331	380 799	397 160	376 372
18 years and over .....	1 095 406	360 394	379 147	355 865
21 years and over .....	1 005 161	331 324	353 616	320 221
60 years and over .....	202 439	72 532	69 187	60 720
62 years and over .....	181 215	64 962	62 226	54 027
Median age .....	26.2	26.3	28.3	24.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>867 091</b>	<b>287 995</b>	<b>289 705</b>	<b>289 391</b>
Under 5 years .....	82 744	27 814	26 109	28 821
5 to 9 years .....	89 270	30 584	28 022	30 664
10 to 14 years .....	89 430	30 658	27 441	31 331
15 to 19 years .....	76 134	25 126	22 036	28 972
20 to 24 years .....	69 383	20 721	21 167	27 495
25 to 34 years .....	136 757	43 189	49 785	43 783
35 to 44 years .....	112 057	35 925	41 618	34 514
45 to 54 years .....	70 142	23 923	24 528	21 691
55 to 64 years .....	55 506	19 760	18 583	17 163
65 to 74 years .....	47 698	17 149	16 321	14 228
75 to 84 years .....	28 807	9 904	10 543	8 360
85 years and over .....	9 163	3 242	3 552	2 369
3 and 4 years .....	33 310	11 419	10 417	11 474
16 years and over .....	590 247	193 708	203 431	193 108
18 years and over .....	561 603	183 897	194 586	183 120
21 years and over .....	513 554	169 104	181 699	162 751
60 years and over .....	112 920	39 983	39 624	33 313
62 years and over .....	101 963	36 088	36 012	29 863
Median age .....	27.0	27.1	29.1	24.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>855 759</b>	<b>286 291</b>	<b>284 536</b>	<b>284 932</b>
Median age .....	25.5	25.4	27.5	23.8
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>				
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 095 406</b>	<b>360 394</b>	<b>379 147</b>	<b>355 865</b>
Male .....	533 803	176 497	184 561	172 745
Female .....	561 603	183 897	194 586	183 120
White .....	1 030 455	340 428	358 291	331 736
Black .....	7 432	3 516	2 343	1 573
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	13 426	2 993	2 510	7 923
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	21 624	5 875	9 012	6 737
Other race .....	22 469	7 582	6 991	7 896
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	49 489	15 232	17 489	16 768
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 722 850</b>	<b>574 286</b>	<b>574 241</b>	<b>574 323</b>
In households .....	1 693 802	565 558	565 414	562 830
Householder .....	537 273	176 881	193 316	167 076
Family householder .....	410 862	140 160	138 058	132 644
Nonfamily householder .....	126 411	36 721	55 258	34 432
Male .....	57 723	16 613	25 681	15 429
Living alone .....	43 134	12 880	19 491	10 763
Female .....	68 688	20 108	29 577	19 003
Living alone .....	58 506	17 797	25 566	15 143
Spouse .....	348 029	120 551	114 797	112 681
Child .....	703 281	239 803	222 700	240 778
Grandchild .....	17 624	5 451	5 547	6 626
Other relatives .....	27 103	7 737	9 775	9 591
Nonrelatives .....	60 492	15 135	19 279	26 078
Institutionalized persons .....	12 739	3 518	5 666	3 555
Other persons in group quarters .....	16 309	5 210	3 161	7 938
Persons per household .....	3.15	3.20	2.92	3.37
Persons per family .....	3.67	3.67	3.56	3.79
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>149 958</b>	<b>53 775</b>	<b>51 702</b>	<b>44 481</b>
In households .....	143 937	51 513	49 405	43 019
Householder .....	96 732	34 290	33 563	28 879
Nonfamily householder .....	39 214	13 119	14 772	11 323
Living alone .....	38 320	12 865	14 390	11 065
Male .....	7 615	2 492	2 805	2 318
Female .....	30 705	10 373	11 585	8 747
Spouse .....	39 752	14 899	13 008	11 845
Other relatives .....	6 454	2 042	2 418	1 994
Nonrelatives .....	999	282	416	301
Institutionalized persons .....	5 580	2 153	2 093	1 334
Other persons in group quarters .....	441	109	204	128

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
<b>The State</b> .....	1 722 850	169 633	1 154 331	1 095 406	90 245	109 741	499 570	138 481	54 930	52 481	149 958	61 771	13 611	26.2
<b>District 1</b> .....	574 286	56 737	380 799	360 394	29 070	33 143	158 667	47 125	19 857	18 757	53 775	21 700	4 819	26.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Beaver County.....	4 765	382	3 216	3 035	154	152	1 109	397	218	230	775	340	75	31.9
Box Elder County.....	36 485	3 791	22 969	21 678	1 219	1 373	9 648	3 124	1 497	1 244	3 573	1 555	334	26.7
Cedar County.....	70 183	7 508	46 748	44 560	4 937	6 669	19 226	4 656	1 710	1 664	5 698	2 749	710	23.7
Davis County.....	187 941	20 000	119 697	112 515	9 000	10 250	54 397	15 917	6 237	5 147	11 567	4 021	878	24.7
Iron County.....	20 789	1 874	14 134	13 414	1 572	1 647	5 152	1 660	716	687	1 980	780	158	24.5
Juab County.....	5 817	505	3 794	3 554	212	183	1 415	485	193	248	818	387	77	28.9
Millard County.....	11 333	1 199	6 931	6 466	330	314	2 802	877	370	411	1 362	640	129	26.2
Rich County.....	186	112	1 047	981	36	45	470	123	65	48	194	85	15	26.8
Salt Lake County (pt.).....	1 757	112	1 310	1 248	150	177	753	162	51	41	56	23	4	26.2
Taahle County.....	26 601	2 311	18 039	16 980	1 165	1 259	7 536	2 677	1 068	983	2 292	816	167	28.3
Washington County.....	48 560	4 554	32 644	30 966	2 688	2 192	10 916	3 408	1 720	2 144	7 898	3 159	611	28.4
Weber County.....	158 330	14 315	110 270	104 997	7 607	8 882	45 385	13 639	6 012	5 910	17 562	7 145	1 661	28.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bountiful city.....	36 659	3 073	25 308	23 825	1 633	1 958	8 690	4 051	1 904	1 620	3 969	1 505	386	29.2
Brigham City city.....	15 644	1 550	10 289	9 726	549	615	4 065	1 402	739	623	1 733	719	172	28.5
Cedar City city.....	13 443	1 200	9 426	8 980	1 308	1 375	3 271	1 016	447	411	1 152	453	103	23.6
Centerville city.....	11 500	1 131	6 856	6 335	481	417	3 220	1 288	364	288	567	205	42	22.0
Clearfield city.....	21 435	2 356	13 855	12 952	1 598	1 427	6 695	1 162	437	413	1 220	432	104	22.6
Kaysville city.....	13 961	1 619	8 406	7 858	1 580	1 427	3 867	1 166	418	327	1 884	306	66	22.9
Layton city.....	41 784	4 789	26 613	25 236	1 785	2 389	13 517	3 345	1 277	1 068	2 875	327	82	25.3
Logan city.....	32 762	3 350	24 207	23 555	3 394	5 106	9 198	3 517	661	746	2 876	1 517	444	23.9
North Ogden city.....	11 668	1 072	7 400	6 874	328	460	3 164	1 168	471	323	760	266	50	25.4
Ogden city.....	63 909	5 870	47 106	45 362	3 379	4 347	18 423	4 837	2 394	2 650	9 332	4 281	1 035	30.0
Roy city.....	24 603	2 446	16 323	15 484	1 028	1 241	7 547	2 062	869	817	1 920	599	129	27.2
St. George city.....	28 502	2 553	20 087	19 196	1 523	1 523	6 304	1 955	1 019	1 310	5 133	2 089	428	29.3
Salt Lake city (pt.).....	1 648	107	1 221	1 164	144	170	578	146	43	35	48	21	3	25.8
South Ogden city.....	12 105	979	8 890	8 532	560	670	3 356	1 156	525	555	1 710	609	141	31.7
Tooele city.....	13 887	1 129	9 758	9 234	578	604	3 836	1 426	637	631	1 522	573	127	30.5
<b>District 2</b> .....	574 241	53 608	397 160	379 147	25 531	33 942	183 759	48 633	18 095	17 485	51 702	22 046	5 119	28.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Salt Lake County (pt.).....	574 241	53 608	397 160	379 147	25 531	33 942	183 759	48 633	18 095	17 485	51 702	22 046	5 119	28.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Canyon Rim city.....	10 527	925	7 732	7 464	343	470	3 074	809	400	524	1 844	632	98	33.3
Centerville city.....	28 766	2 265	19 719	18 480	1 470	1 541	8 589	3 664	1 142	812	2 262	402	78	27.8
East Millcreek city.....	17 476	1 066	13 699	13 178	745	963	4 573	2 049	1 067	1 014	2 602	907	153	36.6
East West Valley city.....	21 184	1 543	15 691	15 016	847	980	5 326	2 049	1 090	1 260	3 464	1 319	288	34.9
Halladay-Cottonwood city.....	14 095	998	10 261	9 814	601	674	9 359	1 578	715	718	1 909	803	192	33.7
Kearns city (pt.).....	28 346	3 413	16 705	15 846	869	1 264	9 359	1 425	810	903	1 216	250	38	23.6
Midvale city.....	11 866	1 297	8 722	8 379	689	1 214	3 481	982	359	383	1 271	512	91	26.9
Millcreek city.....	32 230	3 011	24 840	24 078	1 479	2 766	10 396	2 673	1 297	1 266	4 201	1 912	508	29.9
Murray city.....	31 262	2 782	22 556	21 706	1 218	1 996	10 120	2 746	1 199	1 201	3 226	1 174	184	29.9
North Ogden city.....	11 261	1 315	6 329	5 915	421	379	3 551	787	204	166	407	136	31	19.9
Riverton city.....	120 669	9 249	95 615	93 224	6 237	9 805	41 619	8 917	3 624	4 183	18 839	9 756	2 525	31.7
Sandy city.....	75 058	7 957	45 049	41 922	3 104	2 558	24 645	6 411	1 509	1 055	2 630	1 078	266	27.9
South Jordan city.....	12 220	1 173	7 058	6 454	499	815	3 385	1 153	306	317	1 486	197	134	27.9
South Salt Lake city.....	10 129	1 044	7 705	7 478	517	615	3 361	1 133	306	317	1 486	197	134	27.9
Taylorville-Benjamin city (pt.).....	47 327	4 931	30 213	28 482	2 169	2 718	15 772	3 758	1 557	805	2 003	702	146	24.9
Union City.....	13 484	1 269	9 955	9 572	614	949	4 541	1 435	417	417	1 046	395	28.9	28.9
West Jordan city (pt.).....	42 892	5 245	24 619	22 943	1 700	1 956	14 229	2 616	712	552	1 178	393	77	20.6
<b>District 3</b> .....	574 323	59 288	376 372	355 865	35 644	42 656	157 144	42 723	16 978	16 239	44 481	18 025	3 673	24.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Carbon County.....	20 228	1 603	13 989	13 246	942	761	5 633	1 665	741	804	2 700	1 129	212	30.8
Daguerre County.....	690	63	472	451	18	27	191	35	46	35	68	36	4	32.1
Duchesne County.....	12 645	1 356	7 737	7 207	425	456	3 316	1 151	404	385	1 070	441	71	25.0
Emery County.....	10 332	985	6 288	5 885	321	282	2 882	898	311	311	808	357	74	25.4
Garfield County.....	3 980	367	2 697	2 553	137	128	966	363	188	215	556	211	44	31.3



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grand County	6 620	521	4 727	4 509	198	181	1 952	661	346	345	826	282	52	34.0
Kane County	5 169	455	3 455	3 274	179	174	1 284	474	197	251	715	275	59	30.8
Morgan County	5 528	512	3 468	3 255	215	181	1 402	582	247	170	458	195	43	26.5
Platte County	1 277	81	909	862	34	50	221	159	63	87	248	97	14	38.5
Salt Lake County (pt.)	149 958	15 978	98 160	93 144	6 959	8 874	46 781	12 221	4 636	4 103	9 570	3 267	659	25.9
San Juan County	12 621	1 523	7 711	7 150	598	598	3 267	1 002	408	390	890	384	117	22.6
Sanpete County	16 259	1 352	10 713	10 075	1 359	709	3 599	1 194	477	587	2 150	1 009	187	24.2
Sevier County	15 431	1 394	9 995	9 359	534	460	3 740	1 300	562	663	2 100	946	186	29.0
Summit County	15 518	1 385	10 792	10 335	528	717	5 888	1 468	431	411	892	366	51	30.2
Utah County	22 211	2 282	13 860	13 015	801	792	6 286	1 876	804	715	1 741	650	143	26.1
Wasatch County	263 590	28 275	173 478	164 086	21 888	27 788	66 384	16 584	6 683	6 342	18 417	7 818	1 646	22.5
Wayne County	10 089	975	6 481	6 103	398	401	2 794	891	348	335	936	418	86	27.2
	2 177	181	1 440	1 356	68	60	558	168	76	90	336	144	25	30.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city	15 696	1 711	9 643	8 984	680	825	4 232	1 131	433	410	1 273	599	133	23.1
Kearns CDP (pt.)	28	4	19	19	4	5	5 516	1 086	484	415	1 082	405	87	22.6
Magna CDP	17 829	2 052	10 610	10 051	646	820	5 107	1 487	484	415	1 082	405	87	23.4
Orem city	67 561	8 554	40 433	37 809	3 241	4 543	18 107	4 887	1 887	1 575	4 167	1 633	369	21.7
Pleasant Grove city	13 476	1 506	8 056	7 456	435	549	3 843	1 367	367	358	748	367	72	21.6
Provo city	86 635	8 071	46 582	44 456	13 677	18 089	20 455	3 892	1 436	1 676	5 648	2 359	565	22.7
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	37 619	3 670	29 582	25 624	1 608	2 349	11 455	2 843	1 436	1 605	4 805	1 519	304	22.2
Spanish Fork city	13 722	1 308	8 032	8 463	487	407	3 946	793	331	354	1 035	459	178	24.1
Springville city	13 950	1 608	8 930	8 463	414	928	3 583	986	449	462	1 443	648	131	24.8
Taylorsville-Benton CDP (pt.)	5 024	456	3 467	3 292	224	289	1 533	572	253	166	255	66	11	28.3
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	86 976	9 359	55 890	52 656	4 375	5 300	27 603	7 491	2 361	1 836	3 690	1 179	244	24.6



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 722 850	855 759	867 091	1 615 845	11 576	24 283	33 371	37 775	84 597	1 571 254	10 868	22 748	32 490	893
District 1	574 286	286 291	287 995	541 913	5 419	5 232	8 780	12 942	26 771	528 766	5 195	4 807	8 471	276
COUNTY														
Beaver County	4 765	2 333	2 432	4 647	5	39	19	55	120	4 584	5	36	19	1
Box Elder County	18 203	10 203	8 282	34 733	19	391	409	933	1 610	34 085	16	368	398	8
Cedar County	36 485	20 256	16 229	66 551	217	547	1 910	958	1 780	65 737	213	525	1 893	35
Cassia County	70 183	35 256	34 927	66 551	217	547	1 910	958	1 780	65 737	213	525	1 893	35
DeWitt County	187 941	94 506	93 435	178 391	2 355	1 114	3 263	2 818	7 275	174 198	2 282	955	3 112	79
Franklin County	20 789	10 342	10 447	19 922	43	635	98	91	382	19 669	40	612	85	7
Idaho County	5 817	2 887	2 930	5 680	2	85	10	40	73	5 644	2	81	10	1
Jersey County	11 333	5 705	5 628	10 798	2	184	105	244	402	10 647	2	178	104	7
Lincoln County	1 725	879	846	1 704	1	6	6	13	21	1 696	1	6	6	—
Salt Lake County (pt.)	1 757	963	794	1 388	35	27	165	142	244	1 292	33	24	163	—
Tooele County	26 601	13 446	12 955	24 347	228	391	205	1 430	2 960	22 865	224	354	184	14
Washington County	23 825	12 735	11 090	47 202	66	706	290	296	862	46 665	63	678	276	16
Weber County	158 330	77 946	80 384	146 550	2 446	1 112	2 300	5 922	11 042	141 684	2 314	955	2 221	114
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bountiful city	36 659	17 938	18 721	36 012	35	100	347	165	588	35 597	31	93	342	8
Brigham City city	15 644	7 708	7 936	14 822	11	261	143	407	783	14 467	8	246	135	5
Cedar City city	13 443	6 627	6 816	12 824	39	458	74	48	236	12 668	36	441	61	1
Centerville city	11 500	5 669	5 831	11 321	9	30	90	50	160	11 208	9	30	90	3
Clearfield city	21 435	11 237	10 198	18 368	984	373	863	847	1 778	17 537	950	335	822	13
Kaysville city	13 961	6 931	7 030	13 695	12	46	124	84	274	13 519	12	38	118	—
Layton city	41 784	20 937	20 847	38 727	864	278	965	950	2 350	37 412	842	238	910	32
Logan city	32 762	16 338	16 424	29 933	193	412	1 673	551	1 027	29 467	189	392	1 657	30
North Ogden city	11 668	5 752	5 916	11 418	23	42	113	72	212	11 296	23	32	105	78
Ogden city	63 909	31 211	32 698	55 885	1 741	687	1 123	4 473	7 669	52 868	1 637	579	1 078	—
Roy city	24 403	12 004	12 599	23 254	237	128	425	559	1 290	22 537	234	114	415	13
St. George city	28 502	13 848	14 654	27 586	52	464	200	200	579	27 223	50	447	187	16
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	1 648	907	741	1 280	35	27	164	142	240	1 188	33	24	162	1
South Ogden city	5 940	3 040	2 900	11 528	101	45	219	212	417	11 324	96	42	218	8
Tooele city	13 887	6 818	7 069	12 981	50	154	120	582	1 564	12 027	48	133	108	7
District 2	574 241	284 536	289 705	541 889	3 497	4 125	13 413	11 317	28 310	525 607	3 228	3 679	13 109	308
COUNTY														
Salt Lake County (pt.)	574 241	284 536	289 705	541 889	3 497	4 125	13 413	11 317	28 310	525 607	3 228	3 679	13 109	308
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canyon Rim COP	5 129	2 603	2 526	10 239	30	44	143	71	202	10 111	30	40	143	1
Cottonwood Heights COP	14 430	8 129	6 301	28 055	65	78	394	174	648	27 580	60	77	389	12
Cottonwood West COP	21 476	10 384	11 092	16 970	37	33	333	103	400	16 673	37	31	332	3
East Millcreek COP	21 184	10 384	10 800	20 733	58	43	261	89	339	20 490	58	42	252	3
Holladay-Cottonwood COP	14 095	6 848	7 247	13 822	35	20	172	46	242	13 621	35	19	171	7
Kearns COP (pt.)	28 346	14 148	14 198	26 787	117	233	701	508	2 131	25 235	104	201	670	5
Midvale city	11 886	5 823	6 063	10 345	46	144	860	891	1 818	9 436	37	125	453	17
Millcreek COP	32 230	15 126	17 105	30 052	357	333	866	622	1 797	28 930	343	295	846	19
Murray city	31 282	15 126	15 126	29 948	205	170	463	476	1 325	28 152	189	152	457	7
Riverton city	11 261	5 680	5 581	11 050	8	15	65	123	315	10 872	8	11	55	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	120 669	59 373	61 296	108 921	1 458	1 729	4 824	3 377	8 295	104 689	1 327	1 524	4 713	121
Sandy city	37 671	19 371	18 300	72 846	140	232	1 271	569	1 906	71 547	139	201	254	11
South Jordan city	6 159	3 059	3 100	11 977	17	23	105	108	252	11 833	7	22	99	7
South Salt Lake city	5 002	2 502	2 500	8 915	134	233	349	108	981	8 438	129	217	343	21
Taylorsville-Benjamin COP (pt.)	47 327	23 554	23 773	44 348	311	261	1 352	1 055	2 604	42 833	295	239	331	25
Union COP	13 684	6 671	7 013	13 700	65	44	200	42	603	12 777	60	42	199	3
West Jordan city (pt.)	42 892	21 522	21 370	40 324	121	272	825	1 350	2 784	38 947	99	256	783	23
District 3	574 323	284 932	289 391	532 043	2 660	14 926	11 178	13 516	29 516	516 881	2 445	14 262	10 910	309
COUNTY														
Carbon County	20 228	9 834	10 394	19 060	62	150	116	840	2 247	17 670	54	123	110	24
Daughter County	690	352	338	674	—	9	5	2	15	665	—	6	4	—
Duchesne County	12 645	6 352	6 293	11 807	10	664	39	125	350	11 630	8	623	31	3
Emery County	10 332	5 268	5 064	10 127	4	44	36	121	219	10 035	1	39	33	2
Garfield County	3 980	2 031	1 949	3 890	1	73	8	8	35	3 868	1	68	8	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Grand County	6 620	3 214	3 406	6 341	7	203	24	45	291	6 108	6	192	22	1
Kane County	5 169	2 605	2 564	5 032	5	77	25	30	101	4 982	7	77	24	—
Morgan County	5 528	2 780	2 748	5 462	7	8	15	36	78	5 421	—	—	15	—
Piute County	1 277	632	645	1 267	—	9	—	—	15	232	—	9	—	—
Salt Lake County (pt.)	149 998	74 562	75 396	131 664	2 131	1 959	6 457	7 547	15 093	124 666	1 944	1 755	6 314	186
San Juan County	12 821	6 245	6 576	12 790	11	6 839	210	440	440	15 329	10	6 782	36	6
Sanpete County	16 239	7 980	8 259	15 989	11	6 331	246	332	560	14 798	11	109	245	5
Sevier County	15 431	7 640	7 791	14 982	16	318	77	98	289	15 035	5	312	76	1
Summit County	15 518	8 311	7 207	15 304	18	666	82	52	326	19 178	18	42	—	—
Utah County	22 211	10 991	11 220	19 537	9	2 335	78	248	691	2 238	359	80	—	15
Wasatch County	263 590	130 281	133 309	253 596	374	1 913	3 958	3 749	8 488	249 056	3	1 758	3 864	65
Wasatch-Cache National Park	10 089	5 058	5 031	9 937	3	48	19	42	253	9 732	3	42	18	—
Wayne County	2 177	1 123	1 054	2 123	1	40	2	11	25	2 109	1	40	2	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city	15 696	7 738	7 958	15 334	8	66	121	167	376	15 127	6	61	116	10
Kearns CDP (pt.)	28	13	15	26	—	—	—	2	4	24	—	—	—	—
Magna CDP	17 829	8 905	8 924	16 795	83	144	259	548	1 488	15 878	78	127	254	4
Orem city	67 561	33 401	34 160	65 121	88	534	1 041	777	2 040	63 913	85	491	1 025	7
Pleasant Grove city	13 476	6 782	6 694	13 218	11	45	60	142	330	13 040	11	37	55	3
Provo city	86 835	42 112	44 723	81 683	229	999	2 374	1 620	3 623	79 775	220	865	2 314	38
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	37 619	18 519	19 100	28 976	1	785	2 578	4 021	6 973	26 213	1 132	669	2 530	102
Spanish Fork city	11 272	5 571	5 701	11 108	10	46	28	89	247	10 956	10	40	28	4
Springville city	13 950	6 934	7 016	13 678	10	99	81	82	258	13 508	10	93	77	4
Tollansville-Benton CDP (pt.)	5 024	2 430	2 594	4 632	47	66	161	118	314	4 448	42	61	156	3
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	86 976	43 438	43 538	79 016	737	957	3 446	2 820	6 212	75 748	687	891	3 361	77



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
The State -----	1 693 802	537 273	410 862	348 029	49 077	126 411	101 640	38 320	30 705	3.15	3.67	29 048	12 739	16 309
District 1 -----	565 558	176 881	140 160	120 551	15 332	36 721	30 677	12 865	10 373	3.20	3.67	8 728	3 518	5 210
COUNTY														
Beaver County -----	4 707	1 594	1 228	1 111	90	366	349	226	180	2.95	3.50	58	58	—
Box Elder County -----	36 294	10 954	8 979	8 032	719	1 975	1 820	920	751	3.31	3.78	191	166	25
Coche County -----	69 068	21 021	15 898	14 248	1 276	5 123	3 574	1 511	1 252	3.29	3.78	1 115	295	820
Oavis County -----	184 722	53 598	45 352	39 348	4 793	8 246	7 110	2 362	1 959	3.45	3.83	3 219	606	2 613
Iron County -----	20 109	6 269	4 878	4 276	462	1 391	1 033	476	382	3.21	3.64	680	204	476
Juab County -----	5 723	1 801	1 407	1 250	118	394	373	239	177	3.18	3.73	94	94	—
Millord County -----	11 244	3 349	2 683	2 423	191	666	627	374	284	3.36	3.89	89	70	19
Rich County -----	1 700	521	420	390	20	101	96	55	39	3.26	3.78	25	25	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	1 680	684	329	243	61	355	297	23	12	2.46	3.73	77	73	4
Tooele County -----	26 292	8 581	6 783	5 646	856	1 798	1 579	632	490	3.06	3.52	309	107	202
Washington County -----	47 865	15 256	12 112	10 621	1 211	3 144	2 597	1 419	1 113	3.14	3.57	695	372	323
Weber County -----	156 154	53 253	40 091	32 963	5 535	13 162	11 222	4 628	3 734	2.93	3.45	2 176	1 448	728
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bountiful city -----	36 280	11 152	9 301	8 187	930	1 851	1 650	771	658	3.25	3.65	379	359	20
Brigham City city -----	15 501	4 929	3 951	3 457	395	978	905	451	380	3.14	3.63	143	123	20
Cedar City city -----	12 793	4 062	3 069	2 666	316	993	679	296	252	3.15	3.58	650	174	476
Centerville city -----	11 500	3 017	2 612	2 335	238	405	352	116	96	3.81	4.21	—	—	—
Clearfield city -----	19 873	6 168	4 994	4 049	726	1 174	1 000	279	230	3.22	3.65	1 562	109	1 453
Kaysville city -----	13 945	3 751	3 240	2 869	303	511	454	236	198	3.72	4.10	16	8	8
Layton city -----	41 774	12 730	10 506	8 936	1 236	2 224	1 891	350	279	3.28	3.69	10	—	10
Logan city -----	31 647	11 034	7 229	6 285	722	3 805	2 396	846	731	2.87	3.36	1 115	295	820
North Ogden city -----	11 668	3 181	2 860	2 579	228	321	282	134	116	3.67	3.93	—	—	—
Ogden city -----	62 322	24 239	16 050	12 196	3 027	8 189	6 981	2 934	2 367	2.57	3.20	1 587	902	685
Roy city -----	24 437	7 655	6 356	5 393	751	1 299	1 111	406	333	3.19	3.56	166	166	—
St. George city -----	27 981	9 450	7 306	6 344	793	2 144	1 698	898	740	2.96	3.38	521	269	252
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	1 571	645	304	220	60	341	286	19	8	2.44	3.75	77	73	4
South Ogden city -----	11 952	4 295	3 293	2 764	403	1 002	845	338	281	2.78	3.23	153	153	—
Tooele city -----	13 780	4 842	3 696	2 987	567	1 146	1 034	440	350	2.85	3.33	107	107	—
District 2 -----	565 414	193 316	138 058	114 797	18 208	55 258	45 057	14 390	11 585	2.92	3.56	8 827	5 666	3 161
COUNTY														
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	565 414	193 316	138 058	114 797	18 208	55 258	45 057	14 390	11 585	2.92	3.56	8 827	5 666	3 161
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canyon Rim CDP -----	10 527	3 807	2 922	2 492	356	885	770	397	329	2.77	3.22	—	—	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP -----	28 766	8 649	7 178	6 241	740	1 471	1 094	182	147	3.33	3.70	—	—	—
Cottonwood West CDP -----	17 469	6 885	4 815	4 031	635	2 070	1 784	675	565	2.54	3.10	—	—	—
East Millcreek CDP -----	20 946	7 176	5 641	4 912	585	1 535	1 348	632	494	2.92	3.37	238	232	6
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP -----	13 988	4 723	3 614	3 137	401	1 109	935	415	346	2.96	3.47	107	96	11
Kearns CDP (pt.) -----	28 318	7 585	6 730	5 617	872	1 855	1 655	185	155	3.73	3.97	28	28	—
Midvale city -----	11 873	4 630	3 093	2 180	702	1 537	1 279	390	308	2.56	3.17	13	9	4
Millcreek CDP -----	31 555	13 551	8 122	5 972	1 723	5 429	4 413	1 333	1 101	2.33	3.01	675	623	52
Murray city -----	31 172	11 712	8 086	6 495	1 264	3 626	2 996	807	656	2.66	3.27	110	103	7
Riverton city -----	11 246	2 745	2 508	2 301	142	237	194	69	64	4.10	4.35	15	—	15
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	116 806	52 637	27 646	21 503	4 758	24 991	20 295	6 938	5 591	2.22	3.05	3 863	1 374	2 489
Sandy city -----	74 709	19 423	17 461	15 644	1 387	1 962	1 567	466	380	3.85	4.10	349	230	119
South Jordan city -----	12 220	2 829	2 641	2 464	131	188	158	64	51	4.32	4.50	—	—	—
South Salt Lake city -----	9 982	4 421	2 451	1 703	564	1 970	1 633	487	372	2.26	3.02	147	133	14
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	47 149	14 165	11 348	9 647	1 326	2 817	2 251	433	332	3.33	3.80	178	178	—
Union CDP -----	13 614	5 123	3 453	2 706	612	1 670	1 350	291	235	2.66	3.30	70	58	12
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	42 655	11 143	9 755	8 278	1 148	1 388	1 119	256	180	3.83	4.14	237	229	8
District 3 -----	562 830	167 076	132 644	112 681	15 537	34 432	25 906	11 065	8 747	3.37	3.79	11 493	3 555	7 938
COUNTY														
Carbon County -----	19 941	6 907	5 280	4 438	655	1 627	1 503	817	640	2.89	3.41	287	116	171
Doggett County -----	690	253	184	165	12	69	65	20	11	2.73	3.33	—	—	—
Duchesne County -----	12 591	3 707	3 056	2 678	287	651	582	293	228	3.40	3.84	54	54	—
Emery County -----	10 278	2 998	2 494	2 224	198	504	462	233	180	3.43	3.88	54	54	—
Garfield County -----	3 960	1 321	1 050	947	68	271	261	130	98	3.00	3.48	20	20	—
Grand County -----	6 554	2 489	1 734	1 427	237	755	653	241	179	2.63	3.22	66	32	34
Kane County -----	5 142	1 724	1 329	1 196	90	395	352	163	126	2.98	3.49	27	23	4
Morgan County -----	5 523	1 555	1 357	1 249	74	198	180	111	81	3.55	3.89	5	5	—
Piute County -----	1 277	449	350	322	16	99	93	71	49	2.84	3.33	—	—	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	149 277	46 680	36 649	28 698	6 130	10 031	7 992	2 451	1 897	3.20	3.66	681	384	297
San Juan County -----	12 490	3 375	2 773	2 166	492	602	528	204	155	3.70	4.19	131	121	10
Sonpete County -----	15 737	4 859	3 708	3 274	317	1 151	980	604	462	3.24	3.79	522	59	463
Sevier County -----	15 252	4 877	3 883	3 479	316	994	924	554	426	3.13	3.62	179	154	25
Summit County -----	15 358	5 271	3 776	3 335	325	1 495	1 015	239	193	2.91	3.46	160	147	13
Uintah County -----	22 110	6 670	5 478	4 633	644	1 192	1 092	449	355	3.31	3.75	101	98	3
Utah County -----	254 492	70 168	56 511	49 728	5 444	13 657	8 568	4 149	3 407	3.63	3.96	9 098	2 212	6 886
Wasatch County -----	10 012	3 074	2 478	2 201	208	596	520	252	206	3.26	3.73	77	45	32
Wayne County -----	2 146	699	554	521	24	145	136	84	54	3.07	3.58	31	31	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city -----	15 168	4 096	3 491	3 065	347	605	550	304	251	3.70	4.12	528	528	—
Kearns CDP (pt.) -----	28	10	9	6	3	1	1	1	1	2.80	3.00	—	—	—
Mogno CDP -----	17 829	5 011	4 248	3 460	585	763	632	260	192	3.56	3.90	—	—	—
Orem city -----	67 165	17 584	15 216	13 388	1 527	2 368	1 896	850	708	3.82	4.17	396	297	99
Pleasant Grove city -----	13 427	3 465	3 013	2 694	252	452	400	185	154	3.88	4.23	49	49	—
Provo city -----	79 105	23 2												

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per —		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	65 years and over						
														Total
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	37 161	13 375	9 389	6 851	1 963	3 986	3 301	1 211	932	2.78	3.36	458	179	279
Spanish Fork city -----	11 232	3 255	2 710	2 375	272	545	494	286	229	3.45	3.89	40	28	12
Springville city -----	13 871	4 191	3 464	3 027	362	727	669	353	293	3.31	3.75	79	79	—
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	5 024	1 627	1 330	1 035	249	297	233	53	46	3.09	3.45	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city -----	86 753	25 933	21 077	16 814	3 281	4 856	3 711	867	684	3.35	3.74	223	205	18



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 722 850</b>	<b>212 815.5 82 168.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>District 2—Con.</b>				
<b>District 1</b> .....	<b>574 286</b>	<b>88 280.4 34 085.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>				
<b>COUNTY</b>					Midvale city .....	11 886	8.9 3.4	1 335.5	3 495.9
Beaver County .....	4 765	6 708.4 2 590.1	.7	1.8	Millcreek COP .....	32 230	19.0 7.3	696.3	4 415.1
Box Elder County .....	36 485	14 824.3 5 723.7	2.5	6.4	Murray city .....	31 282	24.7 9.5	1 266.5	3 292.8
Cache County .....	70 183	3 016.4 1 164.6	23.3	60.3	Riverton city .....	11 261	21.1 8.1	533.7	1 390.2
Davis County .....	187 941	788.6 304.5	238.3	617.2	Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	120 669	129.1 49.8	934.7	2 423.1
Iron County .....	20 789	8 543.1 3 298.5	2.4	6.3	Sandy city .....	75 058	51.8 20.0	1 449.0	3 752.9
Juab County .....	5 817	8 785.0 3 391.9	.7	1.7	South Jordan city .....	12 220	52.2 20.1	234.1	608.0
Millard County .....	11 333	17 067.1 6 589.6	.7	1.7	South Salt Lake city .....	10 129	11.6 4.5	873.2	2 250.9
Rich County .....	1 725	2 664.1 1 028.6	.6	1.7	Taylorsville-Bennion COP (pt.) .....	47 327	25.7 9.9	1 841.5	4 780.5
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	1 757	116.1 44.8	15.1	39.2	Union CDP .....	13 684	7.3 2.8	1 874.5	4 887.1
Tooele County .....	26 601	17 989.9 6 945.9	1.5	3.8	West Jordan city (pt.) .....	42 892	69.5 26.8	617.2	1 600.4
Washington County .....	48 560	6 286.4 2 427.2	7.7	20.0	<b>District 3</b> .....	<b>574 323</b>	<b>123 348.0 47 624.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Weber County .....	158 330	1 490.8 575.6	106.2	275.1	<b>COUNTY</b>				
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					Carbon County .....	20 228	3 829.5 1 478.6	5.3	13.7
Bountiful city .....	36 659	27.6 10.7	1 328.2	3 426.1	Ogden County .....	690	1 808.8 698.4	.4	1.0
Brigham City city .....	15 644	32.3 12.5	484.3	1 251.5	Ouchesne County .....	12 645	8 387.4 3 238.4	1.5	3.9
Cedar City city .....	13 443	29.0 11.2	463.6	1 200.3	Emery County .....	10 332	11 531.0 4 452.1	.9	2.3
Centerville city .....	11 500	15.9 6.2	723.3	1 854.8	Garfield County .....	3 980	13 402.0 5 174.5	.3	.8
Clearfield city .....	21 435	19.3 7.5	1 110.6	2 858.0	Grand County .....	6 620	9 535.8 3 681.8	.7	1.8
Kaysville city .....	13 961	24.6 9.5	567.5	1 469.6	Kane County .....	5 169	10 339.7 3 992.2	.5	1.3
Layton city .....	41 784	47.3 18.3	883.4	2 283.3	Morgan County .....	5 528	1 577.6 609.1	3.5	9.1
Logan city .....	32 762	36.6 14.1	895.1	2 323.5	Plute County .....	1 277	1 962.9 757.9	.7	1.7
North Ogden city .....	11 668	16.0 6.2	729.3	1 881.9	Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	149 958	606.7 234.2	247.2	640.3
Ogden city .....	63 909	67.6 26.1	945.4	2 448.6	San Juan County .....	12 621	20 255.7 7 820.7	.6	1.6
Ray city .....	24 603	17.5 6.8	1 405.9	3 618.1	Sanpete County .....	16 259	4 113.3 1 588.2	4.0	10.2
St. George city .....	28 502	148.9 57.5	191.4	495.7	Sevier County .....	15 431	4 947.9 1 910.4	3.1	8.1
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	1 648	71.6 27.7	23.0	59.5	Summit County .....	15 518	4 846.3 1 871.2	3.2	8.3
South Ogden city .....	12 105	8.1 3.1	1 494.4	3 904.8	Utah County .....	22 211	11 596.2 4 477.3	1.9	5.0
Tooele city .....	13 887	32.2 12.4	431.3	1 119.9	Wasatch County .....	263 590	5 175.9 1 998.4	50.9	131.9
<b>District 2</b> .....	<b>574 241</b>	<b>1 187.1 458.4</b>	<b>483.7</b>	<b>1 252.7</b>	Wayne County .....	10 089	3 058.6 1 180.9	3.3	8.5
<b>COUNTY</b>					<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>				
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	<b>574 241</b>	<b>1 187.1 458.4</b>	<b>483.7</b>	<b>1 252.7</b>	American Fork city .....	15 696	15.9 6.1	987.2	2 573.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					Keams COP (pt.) .....	28	.1	280.0	—
Canyon Rim CDP .....	10 527	5.4 2.1	1 949.4	5 012.9	Mogno COP .....	17 829	19.3 7.5	923.8	2 377.2
Cottonwood Heights CDP .....	28 766	17.5 6.8	1 643.8	4 230.3	Orem city .....	67 561	46.5 17.9	1 452.9	3 774.4
Cottonwood West COP .....	17 476	10.0 3.8	1 747.6	4 598.9	Pleasant Grove city .....	13 476	17.8 6.9	757.1	1 953.0
East Millcreek CDP .....	21 184	11.5 4.5	1 842.1	4 707.6	Provo city .....	86 835	100.0 38.6	868.4	2 249.6
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP .....	14 095	18.0 7.0	783.1	2 013.6	Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	37 619	81.6 31.5	461.0	1 194.3
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	28 346	12.5 4.8	2 267.7	5 905.4	Spanish Fork city .....	11 272	19.7 7.6	572.2	1 483.2
					Springville city .....	13 950	25.0 9.7	558.0	1 438.1
					Taylorsville-Bennion COP (pt.) .....	5 024	3.0 1.2	1 674.7	4 186.7
					West Jordan city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—
					West Valley City city .....	86 976	88.1 34.0	987.2	2 558.1

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1 .....	574 286	5 232	2 696	736	3 278	2 993	462	451	1 471	293	99	95	122	20.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	703	386	206	50	240	227	23	26	106	28	21	11	12	22.5
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) .....	76	75	37	4	55	52	2	4	27	8	6	1	4	31.3
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) .....	595	279	154	45	161	154	19	17	70	18	15	8	7	20.4
Skull Valley Reservation, UT .....	32	32	15	1	24	21	2	5	9	2	—	2	1	22.0
District 3 .....	574 323	14 926	7 733	2 230	8 605	7 923	856	1 010	4 081	855	289	276	556	19.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	23 025	8 191	4 239	1 175	4 790	4 418	437	509	2 049	580	213	211	419	20.1
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) .....	5 500	5 252	2 702	734	3 133	2 873	320	313	1 273	377	142	164	284	20.2
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) .....	50	44	25	13	19	17	1	4	5	—	2	1	4	11.3
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT .....	17 224	2 650	1 386	393	1 487	1 389	109	165	704	189	62	41	119	19.6
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) .....	251	245	126	35	151	139	7	27	67	14	7	5	12	22.8



Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 470	206 429	195 489
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>				
Occupied housing units.....	537 273	176 881	193 316	167 076
Owner-occupied housing units.....	365 979	126 465	125 465	114 049
White.....	352 794	122 500	121 512	108 782
Black.....	1 370	674	364	332
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 818	470	249	2 099
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 258	1 146	1 927	1 185
Other race.....	4 739	1 675	1 413	1 651
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11 247	3 667	3 774	3 806
Renter-occupied housing units.....	171 294	50 416	67 851	53 027
White.....	155 610	45 725	62 101	47 784
Black.....	2 400	1 028	852	520
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3 023	793	844	1 386
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 324	1 018	2 056	1 250
Other race.....	5 937	1 852	1 998	2 087
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11 473	3 362	4 308	3 803
<b>ROOMS</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 470	206 429	195 489
1 or 2 rooms.....	29 589	9 051	10 407	10 131
3 or 4 rooms.....	163 206	49 496	58 744	54 966
5 or 6 rooms.....	182 812	60 450	57 833	64 529
7 or 8 rooms.....	130 453	45 497	45 259	39 697
9 or more rooms.....	92 328	31 976	34 186	26 166
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	365 979	126 465	125 465	114 049
1.00 or less.....	351 294	121 946	121 802	107 546
1.01 to 1.50.....	11 597	3 697	2 981	4 919
1.51 or more.....	3 088	822	682	1 584
Mean.....	.49	.49	.46	.53
Renter-occupied housing units.....	171 294	50 416	67 851	53 027
1.00 or less.....	156 402	45 958	63 771	46 673
1.01 to 1.50.....	10 252	3 062	2 662	4 528
1.51 or more.....	4 640	1 396	1 418	1 826
Mean.....	.61	.62	.55	.68
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>				
Vacant housing units.....	61 115	19 589	13 113	28 413
For sale only.....	9 102	2 960	3 038	3 104
For rent.....	16 126	4 721	5 896	5 509
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3 700	1 137	1 091	1 472
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	21 023	7 258	1 058	12 707
For migrant workers.....	180	80	3	97
Other vacant.....	10 984	3 433	2 027	5 524
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 470	206 429	195 489
1, detached.....	393 374	134 613	128 616	130 145
1, attached.....	23 702	8 193	9 193	6 316
2.....	27 284	7 535	10 549	9 200
3 or 4.....	30 431	10 927	9 626	9 878
5 to 9.....	20 503	5 487	9 646	5 370
10 to 19.....	29 059	7 416	14 702	6 941
20 to 49.....	22 790	5 096	11 966	5 728
50 or more.....	10 201	1 583	6 375	2 243
Mobile home or trailer.....	34 986	13 864	3 982	17 140
Other.....	6 058	1 756	1 774	2 528
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	303 724	104 247	108 103	91 374
Less than \$20,000.....	3 598	1 042	318	2 238
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	22 971	7 382	4 279	11 310
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	82 281	27 536	22 690	32 055
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	72 238	26 932	24 506	20 800
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	68 541	24 661	29 241	14 639
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	35 185	12 036	16 489	6 660
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10 641	3 021	5 655	1 965
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3 797	900	2 138	759
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1 930	374	1 203	353
\$300,000 or more.....	2 542	363	1 584	595
Median (dollars).....	68 900	69 000	76 900	60 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	168 854	49 459	67 381	52 014
Less than \$150.....	11 392	4 276	2 847	4 269
\$150 to \$199.....	12 052	4 078	3 734	4 240
\$200 to \$249.....	22 817	6 604	8 867	7 346
\$250 to \$299.....	34 325	9 631	12 823	11 871
\$300 to \$399.....	47 773	13 447	22 056	12 270
\$400 to \$599.....	25 716	7 121	12 529	6 066
\$600 to \$749.....	4 699	962	1 763	1 974
\$750 to \$999.....	2 144	306	771	1 067
\$1,000 or more.....	690	94	376	220
No cash rent.....	7 246	2 940	1 615	2 691
Median (dollars).....	300	293	319	287

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State	598 388	393 374	23 702	57 715	20 503	62 050	41 044	5.9	537 273	29 577	61 115	21 023	2.4	8.6
District 1	196 470	134 613	8 193	18 462	5 487	14 095	15 620	6.0	176 881	8 977	19 589	7 258	2.3	8.6
COUNTY														
Beaver County	2 200	1 720	13	50	74	83	260	5.5	1 594	70	606	308	4.7	27.9
Box Elder County	11 890	9 584	102	810	218	240	936	6.5	10 954	540	936	172	1.8	9.5
Cache County	22 053	14 591	525	3 623	567	1 575	1 172	6.1	21 021	1 470	1 032	244	1.3	3.1
Oasis County	55 777	40 039	2 484	4 615	1 387	4 034	3 218	6.6	53 598	2 413	2 179	136	1.4	6.3
Iron County	8 499	5 220	173	669	325	1 061	1 051	5.5	6 269	404	2 230	1 533	3.0	8.8
Juab County	2 311	1 891	12	110	34	33	231	5.8	1 801	110	510	122	4.2	7.9
Millard County	4 125	3 252	37	137	33	96	570	6.0	3 349	229	776	197	3.6	17.4
Rich County	1 859	1 200	26	9	24	171	429	4.8	521	22	1 338	1 185	6.0	27.0
Salt Lake County (pt.)	872	276	5	38	116	394	43	3.7	684	63	188	6	2.1	26.5
Tooele County	9 510	6 384	540	850	162	300	1 274	5.7	8 581	487	929	81	2.4	13.9
Washington County	19 523	10 546	1 890	1 204	744	1 529	3 610	5.4	15 256	1 055	4 267	2 708	3.5	8.4
Weber County	57 851	39 910	2 386	6 347	1 803	4 579	2 826	5.9	53 253	2 114	4 598	566	2.9	10.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bountiful city	11 488	8 489	479	1 305	393	650	172	7.1	11 152	313	336	35	1.3	4.1
Brigham City city	5 204	4 061	54	582	139	213	155	6.6	4 929	190	275	10	1.3	10.3
Cedar City city	4 356	2 736	156	552	206	307	399	6.0	4 062	243	294	40	1.5	7.8
Centerville city	3 088	2 348	313	183	52	123	69	7.2	3 017	116	71	4	.8	3.7
Clearfield city	6 516	3 560	735	831	174	683	533	5.7	6 168	399	348	9	2.1	6.7
Kaysville city	3 843	3 133	131	253	75	162	89	6.9	3 751	174	92	2	1.0	2.4
Layton city	13 462	9 016	190	628	330	1 768	1 530	6.1	12 730	634	732	27	2.0	9.8
Logan city	11 440	5 106	373	3 331	491	1 543	596	5.3	11 034	980	406	24	1.2	2.7
North Ogden city	3 238	2 924	67	171	52	3	21	7.3	3 181	113	57	2	1.0	3.8
Ogden city	27 194	16 433	1 028	4 325	1 308	3 269	831	5.3	24 239	1 100	2 955	66	4.5	12.1
Ray city	7 935	5 890	320	742	108	174	701	6.4	7 655	267	280	11	2.1	4.7
St. George city	11 766	5 337	1 818	957	665	1 496	1 493	5.4	9 450	554	2 316	1 263	4.3	9.1
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	830	236	5	38	116	394	41	3.6	645	62	185	6	1.9	26.9
South Ogden city	4 501	3 012	475	499	116	338	61	6.3	4 295	100	206	1	2.6	6.9
Tooele city	5 190	3 795	91	507	72	117	608	5.9	4 842	166	348	15	2.8	8.4
District 2	206 429	128 616	9 193	20 175	9 646	33 043	5 756	5.9	193 316	7 743	13 113	1 058	2.4	8.0
COUNTY														
Salt Lake County (pt.)	206 429	128 616	9 193	20 175	9 646	33 043	5 756	5.9	193 316	7 743	13 113	1 058	2.4	8.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canyon Rim CDP	3 932	3 129	260	397	62	39	45	6.6	3 807	89	125	4	1.4	5.0
Cottonwood Heights CDP	9 101	6 819	477	474	239	1 066	26	7.2	8 649	185	452	102	1.3	6.9
Cottonwood West CDP	7 157	3 417	1 184	447	494	1 206	409	6.2	6 885	106	272	28	1.4	5.2
East Millcreek CDP	7 418	5 993	340	639	102	291	53	7.2	7 176	85	242	19	1.2	6.9
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP	4 927	3 551	421	456	190	275	34	7.1	4 723	71	204	10	2.3	5.0
Kearns CDP (pt.)	8 029	7 615	46	62	55	36	215	6.1	7 585	618	444	4	5.0	6.0
Midvale city	4 972	2 158	87	693	250	1 699	85	4.7	4 630	355	342	4	2.1	7.8
Millcreek CDP	14 530	5 093	1 006	1 744	1 404	4 998	285	4.8	13 551	557	979	40	2.5	7.1
Murray city	12 347	6 404	696	865	987	2 759	636	5.6	11 712	374	635	24	2.0	7.0
Riverton city	2 832	2 663	21	72	4	-	72	6.7	2 745	208	87	4	1.4	5.2
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	58 272	26 668	1 666	10 716	3 686	14 720	816	5.1	52 637	1 847	5 635	213	3.6	9.5
Sandy city	20 110	17 586	413	575	346	470	720	7.4	19 423	630	687	47	1.6	6.2
South Jordan city	2 885	2 727	67	51	12	-	28	7.6	2 829	137	56	2	1.0	1.9
South Salt Lake city	4 984	2 293	97	999	222	1 177	196	4.3	4 421	270	563	4	3.7	12.8
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	14 818	9 731	779	743	667	2 004	894	6.0	14 165	753	653	16	2.4	6.7
Union CDP	5 399	2 312	824	707	405	1 058	93	5.4	5 123	182	276	38	2.4	4.6
West Jordan city (pt.)	11 640	8 744	434	177	478	1 043	764	6.3	11 143	767	497	4	2.2	6.9
District 3	195 489	130 145	6 316	19 078	5 370	14 912	19 668	5.8	167 076	12 857	28 413	12 707	2.6	9.4
COUNTY														
Carbon County	8 713	6 294	80	587	186	199	1 367	5.6	6 907	239	1 806	506	5.2	20.1
Daggett County	825	381	1	8	-	-	435	4.8	253	12	572	542	2.6	4.7
Duchesne County	5 860	3 527	21	176	80	1	2 055	5.4	3 707	302	2 153	1 355	4.7	21.2
Emery County	3 928	2 604	37	211	8	6	1 062	5.7	2 998	195	930	218	6.1	31.1
Garfield County	2 488	1 912	8	28	1	10	529	5.6	1 321	76	1 167	923	2.3	14.3
Grand County	2 992	1 775	28	134	74	31	950	5.1	2 489	117	503	163	2.6	11.1
Kane County	3 237	2 370	37	69	13	6	742	5.3	1 724	107	1 513	1 214	3.6	15.4
Morgan County	1 681	1 498	18	67	17	-	81	6.6	1 555	92	126	69	1.2	4.3
Piute County	704	593	4	-	1	-	106	5.4	449	20	255	130	5.2	11.1
Salt Lake County (pt.)	50 038	33 543	1 697	5 531	1 521	5 015	2 731	5.5	46 680	3 453	3 358	52	3.1	8.3
San Juan County	4 650	2 668	77	132	27	62	1 684	4.2	3 375	971	1 275	407	1.5	12.0
Sanpete County	6 570	5 224	37	150	57	171	931	5.9	4 859	320	1 711	890	3.8	13.1
Sevier County	6 059	4 970	32	210	62	61	724	6.1	4 877	226	1 182	459	4.3	11.9
Summit County	11 256	5 611	1 733	685	519	2 177	531	5.2	5 271	199	5 985	3 636	3.0	52.3
Uintah County	8 142	5 646	105	748	196	72	1 375	5.9	6 670	490	1 472	158	5.8	17.9
Utah County	72 820	46 993	2 306	10 186	2 534	7 072	3 729	6.2	70 168	5 840	2 652	579	1.1	2.2
Wasatch County	4 465	3 729	91	137	74	28	406	6.0	3 074	161	1 391	1 199	1.2	4.4
Wayne County	1 061	807	4	19	-	1	230	5.8	699	37	362	207	2.9	19.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city	4 222	3 358	74	455	72	69	194	6.6	4 096	265	126	4	.9	3.2
Kearns CDP (pt.)	10	2	1	7	-	-	-	4.5	10	1	-	-	-	-
Magna CDP	5 534	4 706	254	268	32	5	269	5.7	5 011	435	523	6	5.2	9.8
Orem city	17 965	12 212	679	3 032	329	814	899	6.7	17 584	1 144	381	24	.9	1.7
Pleasant Grove city	3 549	2 912	88	342	35	8	164	6.7	3 465	253	84	-	.5	2.7
Provo city	24 578	9 854	1 067	4 590	1 875	5 874	1 318	5.3	23 805	2 807	773	44	1.7	1.8



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 3—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.)-----	14 660	9 045	292	1 781	509	2 445	588	5.0	13 375	998	1 285	16	3.4	9.7
Spanish Fork city-----	3 363	2 675	56	432	55	50	95	6.4	3 255	190	108	7	.9	2.3
Springville city-----	4 361	2 946	129	712	75	182	317	6.1	4 191	258	170	8	1.0	4.7
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)-----	1 691	1 016	330	78	89	160	18	6.1	1 627	74	64	—	2.7	4.0
West Jordan city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city-----	27 367	18 139	802	3 360	885	2 391	1 790	5.7	25 933	1 896	1 434	26	2.5	7.5

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>365 979</b>	<b>330 410</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>303 724</b>	<b>61 055</b>	<b>188 574</b>	<b>35 185</b>	<b>10 641</b>	<b>5 727</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>53 100</b>	<b>68 900</b>	<b>92 000</b>
District 1 .....	126 465	113 980	3.37	6.9	104 247	18 941	68 612	12 036	3 021	1 274	363	54 200	69 000	90 500
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Beaver County .....	1 356	1 211	2.98	6.2	1 076	514	518	36	1	6	1	36 500	51 200	66 900
Box Elder County .....	8 653	8 003	3.43	7.1	6 945	1 374	4 948	523	66	26	8	52 600	65 000	80 900
Coche County .....	13 161	12 105	3.54	7.3	10 792	2 165	7 142	1 131	235	92	27	52 800	67 100	87 600
Davis County .....	39 711	36 628	3.65	7.3	33 965	2 893	23 620	5 294	1 426	588	144	61 400	75 700	97 400
Iron County .....	4 378	3 729	3.31	6.7	3 411	835	2 239	274	44	16	3	50 300	63 400	81 800
Juab County .....	1 442	1 319	3.19	6.4	1 195	722	457	14	1	—	1	29 300	43 300	59 500
Millard County .....	2 655	2 346	3.48	6.8	1 968	971	930	56	9	2	—	35 700	50 400	67 200
Rich County .....	410	360	3.32	6.4	281	160	113	6	2	—	—	32 000	45 900	62 600
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	233	211	3.58	5.8	204	101	95	5	3	—	—	45 500	50 200	58 800
Tooele County .....	6 027	5 125	3.14	6.4	4 648	1 293	3 078	229	36	11	1	48 300	60 400	73 800
Washington County .....	10 805	8 706	3.16	6.3	8 057	770	5 168	1 342	478	237	62	62 100	78 400	102 900
Weber County .....	37 634	34 237	3.11	6.7	31 705	7 143	20 304	3 126	720	296	116	51 400	66 000	86 500
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bountiful city .....	8 522	8 038	3.44	7.9	7 487	227	4 771	1 539	599	269	82	69 100	87 100	117 100
Brigham City city .....	3 692	3 523	3.31	7.4	3 297	519	2 476	245	36	17	4	54 600	66 300	81 600
Cedar City city .....	2 575	2 264	3.31	7.0	2 136	376	1 492	219	36	12	1	54 200	68 200	87 600
Centerville city .....	2 551	2 406	3.93	7.7	2 228	81	1 372	610	121	35	9	75 000	90 500	113 600
Clearfield city .....	3 381	3 030	3.35	6.6	2 847	632	2 158	41	13	3	—	51 000	59 600	70 700
Kaysville city .....	2 976	2 911	3.94	7.6	2 696	152	1 983	432	73	48	8	65 100	80 900	97 300
Layton city .....	9 185	7 944	3.52	6.9	7 436	837	5 153	1 116	248	73	9	58 500	72 700	94 800
Logan city .....	4 771	4 122	3.09	7.1	3 866	795	2 514	413	97	37	10	52 800	67 900	88 600
North Ogden city .....	2 826	2 751	3.73	7.6	2 568	92	1 980	394	67	30	5	65 500	79 300	96 200
Ogden city .....	14 256	12 964	2.71	6.3	12 215	5 038	6 106	682	224	111	54	41 200	54 700	71 800
Roy city .....	6 164	5 437	3.28	6.8	5 135	535	4 352	218	25	4	1	56 400	66 300	76 900
St. George city .....	6 214	5 086	3.01	6.3	4 767	230	2 981	927	387	191	51	66 800	85 100	115 200
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	203	182	3.71	5.8	178	93	81	3	1	—	—	45 600	49 600	57 100
South Ogden city .....	3 123	2 930	2.87	7.0	2 767	470	1 808	351	102	31	5	55 300	71 500	93 200
Tooele city .....	3 606	3 125	2.94	6.5	2 926	832	1 951	117	17	8	1	48 000	59 800	72 600
District 2 .....	125 465	115 365	3.27	7.1	108 103	13 649	67 385	16 489	5 655	3 341	1 584	59 800	76 900	100 100
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	125 465	115 365	3.27	7.1	108 103	13 649	67 385	16 489	5 655	3 341	1 584	59 800	76 900	100 100
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Canyon Rim CDP .....	2 910	2 824	2.78	7.1	2 638	71	2 223	256	46	32	10	65 800	75 700	92 100
Cottonwood Heights COP .....	6 382	6 324	3.57	8.1	5 942	79	3 638	1 426	465	257	77	75 400	91 800	120 900
Cottonwood West COP .....	4 783	4 009	2.68	7.0	3 745	43	2 311	995	261	85	50	76 000	91 900	117 900
East Millcreek COP .....	5 848	5 681	3.02	7.8	5 333	70	2 874	1 596	463	265	65	80 500	96 600	125 100
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP .....	3 637	3 333	3.10	7.8	3 126	72	989	960	443	325	337	89 200	122 300	180 500
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	6 497	6 347	3.70	6.2	6 054	3 551	2 499	4	—	—	—	41 700	48 000	55 800
Midvale city .....	1 875	1 779	2.81	6.3	1 670	516	1 099	45	6	3	1	46 700	58 300	71 300
Millcreek COP .....	5 382	4 556	2.51	6.3	4 258	582	3 228	357	68	19	4	57 900	69 900	87 100
Murray city .....	7 141	6 045	2.95	6.7	5 626	671	3 931	733	202	75	14	59 900	74 900	94 600
Riverton city .....	2 469	2 410	4.17	6.9	2 233	106	1 930	162	29	4	2	61 700	71 500	87 400
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	24 928	21 628	2.52	6.7	20 349	3 423	10 991	2 844	1 465	1 100	526	57 100	76 800	112 600
Sandy city .....	16 964	16 245	3.94	7.7	15 184	508	9 882	3 328	983	394	89	70 400	87 500	111 200
South Jordan city .....	2 576	2 540	4.38	7.8	2 364	61	1 348	726	166	52	11	78 000	93 900	118 500
South Salt Lake city .....	1 720	1 533	2.34	5.3	1 426	813	600	10	2	—	1	40 100	48 000	58 900
Taylorville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	10 213	9 219	3.65	6.8	8 688	850	7 157	571	79	27	4	56 800	67 500	82 300
Union CDP .....	2 733	2 419	2.92	6.6	2 267	237	1 890	106	20	10	4	60 100	69 500	83 800
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	8 777	8 144	4.07	6.9	7 599	1 157	5 949	429	51	10	3	55 100	67 600	83 600
District 3 .....	114 049	101 065	3.52	6.7	91 374	28 465	52 577	6 660	1 965	1 112	595	46 600	60 100	78 600
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Carbon County .....	5 230	4 446	2.98	6.2	4 053	1 927	1 859	200	50	16	1	35 800	51 500	69 400
Oggetti County .....	152	92	2.57	5.6	65	32	24	6	3	—	—	35 800	50 400	71 300
Duchesne County .....	3 020	2 219	3.45	6.3	1 562	980	523	43	12	4	—	31 000	43 400	59 700
Emery County .....	2 467	1 914	3.48	6.4	1 555	824	686	32	9	3	1	36 200	48 500	64 200
Garfield County .....	1 082	822	3.00	6.2	708	357	334	12	3	—	2	38 300	49 800	65 200
Grand County .....	1 831	1 255	2.66	5.7	1 093	552	474	47	7	9	4	37 000	49 700	67 700
Kane County .....	1 335	1 007	3.10	6.3	902	210	604	68	14	6	—	50 800	63 100	76 300
Morgan County .....	1 286	1 248	3.61	7.0	1 038	125	708	164	31	8	2	61 800	78 000	96 200
Piute County .....	385	347	2.78	6.0	288	169	110	7	2	—	—	31 300	45 500	58 500
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	31 055	28 619	3.38	6.2	27 072	10 144	16 403	429	57	25	14	45 500	54 700	66 500
San Juan County .....	2 609	1 776	3.81	4.8	1 495	958	487	38	7	2	3	15 000	37 800	61 600
Sanpete County .....	3 875	3 465	3.26	6.7	3 052	1 579	1 339	96	31	3	4	34 600	49 000	65 500
Sevier County .....	4 019	3 612	3.17	6.7	3 269	1 546	1 569	126	20	5	3	38 000	51 600	68 200
Summit County .....	3 753	3 281	3.05	6.7	2 905	259	1 075	703	368	274	226	71 500	107 800	165 900
Utah County .....	5 052	4 135	3.39	6.4	3 349	1 983	1 217	110	26	9	4	30 400	44 400	62 400
Utah County .....	43 990	40 257	3.86	7.3	36 774	6 395	23 675	4 376	1 278	726	324	54 800	70 000	92 800
Wasatch County .....	2 337	2 081	3.29	6.5	1 795	258	1 278	186	45	21	7	55 500	69 900	90 300
Wayne County .....	571	489	3.09	6.5	399	167	212	17	2	1	—	40 900	54 000	69 100
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
American Fork city .....	3 090	2 896	3.82	7.1	2 701	530	1 971	161	27	10	2	52 500	64 300	77 900
Kearns COP (pt.) .....	3	2	2.00	6.3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	47 500	55 000	67 500
Magna COP .....	4 079	3 957	3.59	6.0	3 757	2 474	1 241	39	1	2	—	38 800	45 900	54 500
Orem city .....	11 934	11 004	4.13	7.6	10 262	976	7 559	1 122	326	208	71	61 000	73 100	93 000
Pleasant Grove city .....	2 743	2 590	4.00	7.2	2 403	452	1 728	172	34	15	2	53 200	66 400	84 000
Provo city .....	9 501	8 005	3.48	7.1	7 427	1 375	3 956	1 251	468	245	132	54 600	74 000	107 700



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
					Total	Value								
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persans per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	7 783	7 116	2.83	5.8	6 721	3 406	3 272	35	4	2	2	41 100	49 800	59 400
Spanish Fork city -----	2 401	2 301	3.58	7.1	2 138	629	1 368	120	16	4	1	47 700	58 700	73 400
Springville city -----	2 864	2 559	3.45	6.9	2 389	567	1 568	200	34	18	2	50 600	63 500	81 100
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	1 141	1 105	3.10	6.7	1 041	252	745	39	1	4	—	50 300	60 400	73 500
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city -----	17 456	15 897	3.58	6.5	15 057	3 892	10 902	223	27	8	5	49 700	58 300	69 400

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
<b>The State</b> .....	171 294	53 927	2.67	4.4	161 608	46 261	101 235	11 278	2 144	690	237	300	383	1 109
District 1 .....	50 416	18 720	2.78	4.5	46 519	14 958	28 437	2 724	306	94	225	293	373	259
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Beaver County .....	238	154	2.79	4.9	197	151	43	3	—	—	146	190	246	—
Box Elder County .....	2 301	1 088	2.87	4.8	1 972	925	1 007	37	1	2	194	258	323	6
Coche County .....	7 860	2 353	2.85	4.3	7 449	3 064	3 834	490	52	9	215	268	336	91
Davis County .....	13 887	4 857	2.88	4.6	12 748	2 611	9 077	938	89	33	261	329	405	21
Iron County .....	1 891	714	2.96	4.5	1 689	720	893	75	1	—	199	267	337	1
Juab County .....	359	214	3.14	4.9	281	221	60	—	—	—	156	194	243	—
Millard County .....	694	419	2.91	4.7	465	331	126	8	—	—	155	199	269	1
Rich County .....	111	89	3.06	5.2	56	47	9	—	—	—	136	192	235	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	451	58	1.87	3.0	438	121	314	3	—	—	244	285	348	—
Tooele County .....	2 554	1 241	2.88	4.6	2 341	789	1 481	68	1	2	220	292	360	8
Washington County .....	4 451	1 768	3.09	4.5	4 043	846	2 576	530	81	10	263	346	434	40
Weber County .....	15 619	5 765	2.51	4.4	14 840	5 132	9 017	572	81	38	213	286	354	91
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bountiful city .....	2 630	741	2.64	4.6	2 509	517	1 745	193	35	19	263	336	416	6
Brigham City city .....	1 237	457	2.66	4.7	1 170	489	653	25	1	2	204	270	333	3
Cedar City city .....	1 487	479	2.88	4.4	1 399	578	752	68	1	—	202	269	338	—
Centerville city .....	467	202	3.16	4.9	446	65	316	59	5	1	275	359	441	—
Clearfield city .....	2 787	1 128	3.07	4.7	2 318	601	1 560	155	1	1	246	316	414	3
Kaysville city .....	775	285	2.86	4.6	744	290	396	56	2	—	209	286	367	4
Layton city .....	3 545	984	2.68	4.3	3 435	621	2 568	220	22	4	268	333	397	5
Logan city .....	6 263	1 196	2.70	3.9	6 080	2 518	3 087	417	51	7	215	267	334	86
North Ogden city .....	355	198	3.16	5.4	332	64	222	43	3	—	271	335	439	—
Ogden city .....	9 983	3 333	2.37	4.1	9 541	4 205	5 043	200	61	32	184	266	342	83
Roy city .....	1 491	610	2.82	4.8	1 436	251	1 092	90	3	—	261	299	387	—
St. George city .....	3 236	1 111	2.86	4.4	3 085	519	2 034	446	76	10	278	361	449	40
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	442	50	1.85	3.0	434	118	313	3	—	—	245	286	348	—
South Ogden city .....	1 172	444	2.54	4.7	1 128	179	856	86	5	2	267	313	367	6
Tooele city .....	1 236	559	2.56	4.5	1 167	400	740	27	—	—	217	289	345	7
District 2 .....	67 851	17 049	2.28	4.2	65 766	15 448	44 227	4 944	771	376	254	319	395	603
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	67 851	17 049	2.28	4.2	65 766	15 448	44 227	4 944	771	376	254	319	395	603
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Canyon Rim CDP .....	897	488	2.72	5.1	861	99	633	124	5	—	300	374	463	3
Cottonwood Heights CDP .....	2 267	728	2.64	4.9	2 205	44	1 695	333	100	33	346	403	480	3
Cottonwood West CDP .....	2 102	482	2.21	4.5	2 027	87	1 598	306	29	7	319	372	456	1
East Millcreek CDP .....	1 328	508	2.45	4.9	1 267	252	824	151	27	13	264	342	443	3
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP .....	1 086	493	2.51	5.0	1 029	97	678	215	23	16	301	376	498	7
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	1 088	958	3.94	5.7	1 030	112	880	38	—	—	314	379	434	2
Midvale city .....	2 755	378	2.40	3.8	2 683	634	2 034	14	1	—	252	286	336	7
Millcreek CDP .....	8 169	1 297	2.21	4.0	8 004	1 002	6 436	388	119	59	282	335	389	248
Murray city .....	4 571	846	2.21	4.1	4 444	440	3 747	240	12	5	290	339	389	6
Riverton city .....	276	200	3.43	5.1	245	55	137	53	—	—	256	330	466	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	27 709	5 228	1.95	3.8	26 912	9 954	14 985	1 557	249	167	221	281	362	291
Sandy city .....	2 459	1 305	3.21	5.4	2 347	355	1 280	584	106	22	293	397	538	2
South Jordan city .....	253	205	3.72	5.8	226	53	99	68	5	1	257	367	544	1
South Salt Lake city .....	2 701	666	2.21	3.7	2 632	1 107	1 506	14	3	2	219	264	317	5
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	3 952	929	2.50	4.2	3 872	505	3 135	225	4	3	278	327	383	4
Union CDP .....	2 390	577	2.36	4.3	2 347	146	1 979	210	9	3	328	386	436	6
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	2 366	754	2.93	4.5	2 291	295	1 812	175	7	2	273	330	410	5
District 3 .....	53 027	18 158	3.05	4.5	49 323	15 855	28 571	3 610	1 067	220	226	287	371	247
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Carbon County .....	1 677	829	2.61	4.7	1 506	916	571	18	1	—	143	223	308	1
Daggett County .....	101	72	2.96	5.3	72	56	15	1	—	—	161	187	241	—
Duchesne County .....	687	337	3.16	4.9	513	327	180	6	—	—	163	224	282	3
Emery County .....	531	259	3.20	5.1	440	307	130	3	—	—	164	209	266	—
Garfield County .....	239	173	2.98	5.0	175	123	52	—	—	—	133	202	263	3
Grand County .....	658	268	2.56	4.4	538	319	218	1	—	—	165	226	288	2
Kane County .....	389	171	2.58	4.4	322	194	126	2	—	—	128	217	297	—
Margan County .....	269	185	3.28	5.3	217	87	106	22	—	2	209	286	376	1
Piute County .....	64	56	3.25	5.3	28	27	1	—	—	—	115	150	179	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	15 625	5 003	2.84	4.3	15 109	3 168	11 533	400	5	3	258	307	370	31
San Juan County .....	766	385	3.33	4.4	628	462	161	4	—	1	118	184	255	5
Sonpete County .....	984	555	3.15	4.9	777	488	235	52	1	1	162	221	287	2
Sevier County .....	858	511	2.92	5.0	719	458	247	12	—	2	167	224	278	—
Summit County .....	1 518	763	2.58	4.6	1 356	193	591	391	105	76	318	451	615	5
Utah County .....	1 618	760	3.09	4.9	1 375	1 057	311	6	—	1	131	183	245	2
Utah County .....	26 178	7 305	3.23	4.5	24 832	7 425	13 678	2 647	951	131	235	288	387	189
Wasatch County .....	737	433	3.14	4.9	631	173	406	45	4	3	241	296	378	3
Wayne County .....	128	93	2.96	5.4	85	75	10	—	—	—	132	174	219	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
American Fork city .....	1 006	446	3.36	5.0	958	229	659	65	4	1	252	304	378	1
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	7	1	3.14	3.7	7	1	6	—	—	—	257	275	292	—
Magna CDP .....	932	642	3.41	4.9	884	209	664	11	—	—	254	321	380	3
Drem city .....	5 650	1 656	3.17	4.7	5 407	1 161	3 711	416	63	56	255	292	378	94
Pleasant Grove city .....	722	355	3.39	5.0	676	192	428	52	3	1	241	289	377	—
Provo city .....	14 304	2 556	3.22	4.2	13 884	4 343	6 697	1 926	858	60	229	289	424	83



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									With meals included in rent
					Total	Contract rent								
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Medion (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.)-----	5 592	1 683	2.70	4.1	5 367	1 596	3 711	59	1	—	234	285	344	15
Spanish Fork city-----	854	360	3.09	4.7	801	328	455	18	—	—	219	268	331	—
Springville city-----	1 327	432	3.01	4.5	1 242	496	709	32	4	1	221	270	330	—
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)-----	486	184	3.07	4.7	476	27	424	25	—	—	307	369	432	1
West Jordan city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city-----	8 477	2 420	2.85	4.3	8 271	1 278	6 686	301	3	3	269	319	378	12

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>537 273</b>	<b>508 404</b>	<b>3 770</b>	<b>5 841</b>	<b>8 582</b>	<b>10 676</b>	<b>22 720</b>	<b>496 808</b>	<b>3 612</b>	<b>5 519</b>	<b>8 403</b>	<b>211</b>
District 1 .....	176 881	168 225	1 702	1 263	2 164	3 527	7 029	164 886	1 645	1 167	2 091	63
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Beaver County .....	1 594	1 566	1	10	7	10	22	1 553	1	10	7	1
Box Elder County .....	10 954	10 458	5	103	138	250	409	10 302	5	100	134	4
Cache County .....	21 021	20 081	73	135	495	237	410	19 917	71	126	489	8
Garfield County .....	53 598	51 341	647	224	654	732	1 839	50 303	625	193	625	13
Iron County .....	6 269	6 074	5	142	25	23	90	6 015	5	138	21	—
Juab County .....	1 801	1 769	2	24	1	5	12	1 761	2	24	1	1
Millard County .....	3 349	3 220	—	42	20	67	95	3 192	—	42	20	—
Rich County .....	521	515	—	1	1	4	5	514	—	1	1	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	684	588	12	7	45	32	61	562	12	4	45	—
Tooele County .....	8 581	7 968	62	113	48	390	789	7 573	61	109	44	5
Washington County .....	15 256	14 973	16	141	59	67	197	14 849	16	137	56	1
Weber County .....	53 253	49 672	879	321	671	1 710	3 100	48 345	847	283	648	30
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Bountiful city .....	11 152	11 000	7	19	87	39	130	10 916	5	17	84	—
Brigham City city .....	4 929	4 692	3	74	44	116	210	4 601	3	71	41	3
Cedar City city .....	4 062	3 921	4	105	20	12	56	3 885	4	101	16	—
Centerville city .....	3 017	2 984	2	4	19	8	33	2 959	2	4	19	—
Clearfield city .....	6 168	5 564	199	60	152	193	413	5 364	193	54	143	1
Kaysville city .....	3 751	3 685	7	13	21	25	78	3 636	7	10	20	—
Layton city .....	12 730	11 837	335	75	199	284	699	11 449	323	62	190	7
Logan city .....	11 034	10 251	66	106	459	152	265	10 147	64	98	454	6
North Ogden city .....	3 181	3 120	6	10	28	17	44	3 098	6	7	26	—
Ogden city .....	24 239	21 726	646	204	348	1 315	2 222	20 860	618	179	336	24
Roy city .....	7 655	7 288	72	33	108	154	337	7 113	72	27	104	2
St. George city .....	9 450	9 257	12	90	45	46	137	9 170	12	87	43	1
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	645	550	12	7	44	32	60	525	12	4	44	—
South Ogden city .....	4 295	4 110	39	22	65	59	121	4 048	39	22	64	1
Tooele city .....	4 842	4 567	13	46	33	183	469	4 282	12	44	31	4
District 2 .....	193 316	183 613	1 216	1 093	3 983	3 411	8 082	179 072	1 162	997	3 924	79
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	193 316	183 613	1 216	1 093	3 983	3 411	8 082	179 072	1 162	997	3 924	79
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Canyon Rim COP .....	3 807	3 722	10	7	45	23	64	3 681	10	7	45	—
Cottonwood Heights COP .....	8 649	8 455	22	20	109	43	162	8 336	21	20	108	2
Cottonwood West COP .....	6 885	6 733	19	10	97	26	116	6 643	19	10	97	—
East Millcreek COP .....	7 176	7 042	20	11	77	26	111	6 959	20	10	75	1
Holladay-Cottonwood COP .....	4 723	4 656	9	3	43	12	67	4 598	9	3	43	3
Keams COP (pt.) .....	7 585	7 258	28	45	121	133	519	6 888	26	39	113	—
Midvale city .....	4 630	4 174	16	37	123	280	575	3 882	15	32	122	4
Millcreek COP .....	13 551	12 832	133	100	291	195	581	12 461	128	90	289	2
Murray city .....	11 712	11 294	74	42	134	168	428	11 039	71	38	132	4
Riverton city .....	2 745	2 695	—	3	17	30	66	2 662	—	2	15	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	52 637	48 479	595	543	1 770	1 250	2 649	47 147	565	489	1 744	43
Sandy city .....	19 423	18 883	42	48	298	152	447	18 595	42	43	294	2
South Jordan city .....	2 829	2 784	1	3	18	23	51	2 756	1	3	17	1
South Salt Lake city .....	4 421	3 973	61	75	119	193	364	3 807	57	71	117	5
Taylorville-Bennion COP (pt.) .....	14 165	13 375	110	66	330	284	693	12 968	106	63	329	6
Union COP .....	5 123	4 948	24	7	63	81	199	4 831	23	6	63	1
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	11 143	10 497	32	51	191	372	698	10 177	29	50	186	3
District 3 .....	167 076	156 566	852	3 485	2 435	3 738	7 609	152 850	805	3 355	2 388	69
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Carbon County .....	6 907	6 543	19	36	37	272	683	6 135	18	27	36	8
Daggett County .....	253	246	—	4	2	1	4	243	—	4	2	—
Duchesne County .....	3 707	3 508	4	159	5	31	68	3 477	4	153	3	2
Emery County .....	2 998	2 943	1	14	9	31	50	2 924	1	12	9	2
Garfield County .....	1 321	1 299	—	17	2	3	9	1 294	—	16	2	—
Grand County .....	2 489	2 411	4	49	9	16	76	2 351	3	49	9	1
Kane County .....	1 724	1 685	1	20	4	14	29	1 671	1	20	3	—
Morgan County .....	1 555	1 544	1	—	—	10	12	1 542	1	—	—	—
Piute County .....	449	445	—	4	—	—	4	441	—	4	—	—
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	46 680	41 839	730	501	1 424	2 186	4 212	39 890	689	456	1 392	41
San Juan County .....	3 375	1 720	5	1 585	6	59	111	1 685	4	1 569	6	—
Sanpete County .....	4 859	4 694	1	24	51	89	131	4 654	1	22	50	1
Sevier County .....	4 877	4 782	1	73	—	21	64	4 739	1	73	—	—
Summit County .....	5 271	5 222	4	18	13	14	97	5 140	4	17	13	—
Uintah County .....	6 670	6 005	2	565	21	77	178	5 924	2	545	20	1
Utah County .....	70 168	67 956	79	393	849	891	1 821	67 053	76	366	840	12
Wasatch County .....	3 074	3 035	—	18	3	18	47	3 006	—	17	3	1
Wayne County .....	699	689	—	5	—	5	13	681	—	5	—	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
American Fork city .....	4 096	4 003	2	15	26	50	89	3 963	2	14	26	2
Kearns COP (pt.) .....	10	9	—	—	—	1	1	9	—	—	—	—
Magna CDP .....	5 011	4 771	17	34	44	145	379	4 540	17	31	43	1
Orem city .....	17 584	17 073	15	100	221	175	411	16 845	14	95	219	—
Pleasant Grove city .....	3 465	3 407	2	12	12	32	69	3 373	2	9	11	1
Provo city .....	23 805	22 600	58	211	532	404	821	22 194	56	200	526	8



Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b> Con.												
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	13 375	10 970	450	203	591	1 161	2 039	10 131	421	178	581	25
Spanish Fork city .....	3 255	3 219	—	9	11	16	50	3 186	—	8	11	—
Springville city .....	4 191	4 135	1	21	11	23	59	4 101	1	19	11	—
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	1 627	1 526	16	17	36	32	71	1 489	15	17	35	—
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city .....	25 933	23 856	247	247	750	833	1 686	23 036	236	230	730	15

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 1-----	196 470	176 881	470	63 900	793	247	1 000	633	268	263	193	88 280.4	34 085.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	284	208	48	43 100	54	55	88	47	34	14	12	375.2	144.9
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.)-----	38	23	5	52 500	18	50	16	6	9	7	5	175.1	67.6
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.3
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.)-----	235	176	34	47 700	36	56	65	37	22	5	5	126.3	48.8
Skull Valley Reservation, UT-----	11	9	9	16 600	—	—	7	4	3	2	2	73.0	28.2
District 3-----	195 489	167 076	2 099	32 900	1 386	233	2 992	1 881	872	493	367	123 348.0	47 624.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	9 682	6 340	1 559	24 600	403	140	1 715	1 085	504	247	215	22 783.8	8 796.8
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM- -UT (pt.)-----	2 053	1 330	1 092	21 500	150	137	1 087	753	276	155	138	5 188.3	2 003.2
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.)-----	15	11	4	40 800	6	66	10	3	7	—	—	5.8	2.2
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT-----	7 545	4 938	416	30 900	235	147	566	299	205	85	71	17 529.6	6 768.2
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.)-----	69	61	47	23 400	12	61	52	30	16	7	6	60.0	23.2



Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>				
All persons .....	1 722 850	574 205	574 412	574 233
Urban .....	1 499 375	484 327	572 367	442 681
Inside urbanized area .....	1 319 831	379 428	572 367	368 036
Outside urbanized area .....	179 544	104 899	—	74 645
Rural .....	223 475	89 878	2 045	131 552
Farm .....	11 685	5 202	11	6 472
<b>ANCESTRY</b>				
All persons .....	1 722 850	574 205	574 412	574 233
Ancestry specified .....	1 583 484	528 200	532 074	523 210
Single ancestry .....	920 637	308 105	306 097	306 435
Multiple ancestry .....	662 847	220 095	225 977	216 775
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	139 366	46 005	42 338	51 023
Total ancestries reported .....	2 246 331	748 295	758 051	739 985
Arab .....	2 730	719	1 296	715
Austrian .....	3 961	915	1 649	1 397
Belgian .....	1 219	453	454	312
Canadian .....	4 308	1 297	1 470	1 541
Czech .....	4 490	1 519	1 947	1 024
Danish .....	163 048	53 800	48 124	61 124
Dutch .....	55 770	20 258	18 961	16 551
English .....	749 711	262 865	234 483	252 363
Finnish .....	3 718	989	1 425	1 304
French (except Basque) .....	53 931	17 730	18 162	18 039
French Canadian .....	6 126	2 098	2 269	1 759
German .....	299 853	99 336	106 779	93 738
Greek .....	10 439	2 213	5 555	2 671
Hungarian .....	2 944	850	1 087	1 007
Irish .....	136 940	44 518	49 581	42 841
Italian .....	46 008	13 950	17 697	14 361
Lithuanian .....	1 118	297	458	363
Norwegian .....	36 178	11 153	13 227	11 798
Polish .....	14 832	4 324	6 281	4 227
Portuguese .....	1 954	586	639	729
Romanian .....	943	240	357	346
Russian .....	4 401	921	2 494	986
Scotch-Irish .....	24 292	7 415	9 349	7 528
Scottish .....	89 463	31 100	30 225	28 138
Slovak .....	4 167	1 265	1 727	1 175
Subsaharan African .....	964	401	398	165
Swedish .....	103 715	33 349	38 260	32 106
Swiss .....	31 737	12 224	10 693	8 820
Ukrainian .....	1 062	307	435	320
United States or American .....	57 268	19 052	20 596	17 620
Welsh .....	48 070	16 679	14 947	16 444
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	389	159	118	112
Yugoslavian .....	3 590	672	1 897	1 021
Other ancestries .....	276 992	84 641	95 011	97 340
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>				
Persons under 18 years .....	627 928	213 481	195 689	218 758
Citizen .....	623 251	212 454	193 882	216 915
Native .....	622 188	212 179	193 454	216 555
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	1 063	275	428	360
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	4 677	1 027	1 807	1 843
Persons 18 years and over .....	1 094 922	360 724	378 723	355 475
Citizen .....	1 066 840	353 779	367 177	345 884
Native .....	1 042 062	347 056	355 432	339 574
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	24 778	6 723	11 745	6 310
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	28 082	6 945	11 546	9 591
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
Families .....	413 257	140 953	138 954	133 350
With own children under 18 years .....	245 419	83 153	80 485	81 781
Number of own children under 18 years .....	600 404	205 356	187 197	207 851
Married-couple families .....	353 198	122 350	116 529	114 319
With own children under 18 years .....	206 801	70 925	66 638	69 238
Number of own children under 18 years .....	524 470	181 803	161 251	181 416
Female householder, no husband present .....	46 839	14 618	17 409	14 812
With own children under 18 years .....	31 632	10 065	11 407	10 160
Number of own children under 18 years .....	63 370	19 728	21 710	21 932
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Males 15 years and over .....	580 154	192 411	198 756	188 987
Never married .....	163 436	50 540	56 441	56 455
Now married, except separated .....	363 975	125 634	120 566	117 775
Separated .....	6 123	1 856	2 669	1 598
Widowed .....	9 221	3 153	3 184	2 884
Divorced .....	37 399	11 228	15 896	10 275
Females 15 years and over .....	605 894	199 296	207 894	198 704
Never married .....	136 348	39 684	46 788	49 876
Now married, except separated .....	361 929	125 190	119 599	117 140
Separated .....	8 645	2 378	3 252	3 015
Widowed .....	48 693	16 690	17 342	14 661
Divorced .....	50 279	15 354	20 913	14 012
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	311	340	292	304
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 961	2 121	1 656	2 150
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 961	3 164	2 565	3 231

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons .....	1 722 850	574 205	574 412	574 233
Native .....	1 664 250	559 235	548 886	556 129
Born in State of residence .....	1 157 744	388 351	380 878	388 515
Born in a different State .....	490 692	165 088	163 085	162 519
Born abroad .....	15 814	5 796	4 923	5 095
Foreign born .....	58 600	14 970	25 526	18 104
Naturalized citizen .....	25 841	6 998	12 173	6 670
Not a citizen .....	32 759	7 972	13 353	11 434
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 553 351	517 636	520 529	515 186
Speak a language other than English .....	120 404	33 488	43 633	43 283
Do not speak English "very well" .....	40 825	10 936	15 203	14 686
Linguistically isolated .....	17 114	4 029	6 985	6 100
Speak Spanish .....	51 945	16 816	16 522	18 607
Do not speak English "very well" .....	17 037	5 456	5 712	5 869
Linguistically isolated .....	6 856	2 115	2 418	2 323
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	22 346	5 987	8 466	7 893
Do not speak English "very well" .....	10 274	2 711	4 039	3 524
Linguistically isolated .....	5 238	1 206	2 284	1 748
Linguistically isolated households .....	7 840	1 867	3 577	2 396
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	610 696	202 545	190 181	217 970
Preprimary school .....	43 626	14 669	14 880	14 077
Public school .....	29 239	10 279	8 884	10 076
Elementary or high school .....	419 975	143 382	130 006	146 587
Public school .....	409 260	141 081	124 463	143 716
College .....	147 095	44 494	45 295	57 306
Public college .....	104 695	41 364	38 830	24 501
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over .....	897 321	298 902	320 317	278 102
Less than 9th grade .....	30 379	10 185	8 346	11 848
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	102 936	32 781	32 131	38 024
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	244 132	85 382	79 722	79 028
Some college, no degree .....	250 406	86 588	89 648	74 170
Associate degree .....	69 715	22 555	23 737	23 423
Bachelor's degree .....	138 534	43 503	58 234	36 797
Graduate or professional degree .....	61 219	17 908	28 499	14 812
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	85.1	85.6	87.4	82.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	22.3	20.5	27.1	18.6
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 553 351	517 636	520 529	515 186
Some house .....	818 356	279 227	270 148	268 981
Different house in the United States .....	709 378	229 516	242 552	237 310
Some county .....	409 847	112 186	163 614	134 047
Different county .....	299 531	117 330	78 938	103 263
Some State .....	122 460	58 513	25 271	38 676
Different State .....	177 071	58 817	53 667	64 587
Northeast .....	8 641	2 137	3 775	2 729
Midwest .....	20 788	7 606	6 825	6 357
South .....	28 371	9 829	9 763	8 779
West .....	119 271	39 245	33 304	46 722
Puerto Rico .....	340	70	204	66
U.S. outlying area .....	236	84	52	100
Elsewhere .....	25 041	8 739	7 573	8 729
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over .....	732 376	240 824	263 309	228 243
Car, truck, or van .....	652 423	218 100	234 553	199 770
Drive alone .....	541 226	177 639	201 272	162 315
Carpooled .....	111 197	40 461	33 281	37 455
Public transportation .....	16 971	3 650	8 748	4 573
Walked .....	25 080	6 985	7 271	10 824
Other means .....	11 654	3 727	3 722	4 205
Worked at home .....	26 248	8 362	9 015	8 871
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	18.9	18.4	20.1	18.0
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>				
Civilian veterans 16 years and over .....	146 630	54 145	49 620	42 865
May 1975 or later service only .....	15 250	6 262	4 825	4 163
September 1980 or later service only .....	8 538	3 400	2 797	2 341
Served 2 or more years .....	7 061	2 818	2 270	1 973
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict .....	42 788	15 038	15 075	12 675
Vietnam era and Korean conflict .....	2 911	1 509	674	728
February 1955 to July 1964 only .....	15 662	5 379	5 624	4 659
Korean conflict, no World War II .....	20 480	7 509	6 859	6 112
Korean conflict and World War II .....	3 511	1 563	1 089	859
World War II, no Korean conflict .....	44 513	16 349	14 884	13 280
World War I .....	476	183	211	82
Other service .....	1 039	353	379	307
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	990 576	320 071	340 779	329 726
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	26 815	7 822	9 130	9 863
With a mobility limitation .....	13 756	4 142	4 849	4 765
In labor force .....	3 762	1 000	1 442	1 320
With a self-care limitation .....	18 708	5 404	6 257	7 047
With a work disability .....	72 254	23 422	23 135	25 697
In labor force .....	35 915	11 959	11 946	12 010
Prevented from working .....	28 203	8 713	8 672	10 818
No work disability .....	918 322	296 649	317 644	304 029
In labor force .....	722 687	233 715	259 374	229 598
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	144 240	51 759	49 539	42 942
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	24 654	8 195	8 933	7 526
With a mobility limitation .....	19 799	6 524	7 181	6 094
With a self-care limitation .....	13 300	4 258	4 972	4 070



Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 154 039	380 822	396 742	376 475
In labor force .....	784 501	257 626	279 336	247 539
Civilian labor force .....	777 448	251 977	278 409	247 062
Employed .....	736 059	238 453	266 246	231 360
Unemployed .....	41 389	13 524	12 163	15 702
Females 16 years and over .....	589 854	193 752	203 059	193 043
In labor force .....	345 602	112 093	124 920	108 589
Civilian labor force .....	344 785	111 395	124 851	108 539
Employed .....	326 464	105 372	119 578	101 514
Unemployed .....	18 321	6 023	5 273	7 025
With own children under 6 years .....	133 561	45 211	43 148	45 202
In labor force .....	76 115	26 409	25 234	24 472
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	110 858	37 801	36 834	36 223
In labor force .....	84 456	29 011	28 462	26 983
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	173 999	59 111	54 836	60 052
Both parents in labor force .....	88 400	31 316	28 565	28 519
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	28 020	8 838	9 304	9 878
Parent in labor force .....	18 399	5 909	6 404	6 086
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	352 860	123 348	107 223	122 289
Both parents in labor force .....	218 172	77 168	66 961	74 043
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	58 398	17 824	19 952	20 622
Parent in labor force .....	47 868	14 784	16 859	16 225
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	120 248	40 189	34 706	45 353
Not enrolled in school .....	25 941	8 578	7 936	9 427
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	9 773	3 319	2 445	4 009
Not high school graduate .....	10 481	3 254	3 346	3 881
Employed .....	5 338	1 490	1 835	2 013
Unemployed .....	1 754	579	558	617
Not in labor force .....	3 389	1 185	953	1 251
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	736 059	238 453	266 246	231 360
Private wage and salary workers .....	544 894	160 231	208 184	176 479
Local government workers .....	42 257	15 427	12 739	14 091
State government workers .....	51 438	15 525	19 796	16 117
Federal government workers .....	44 597	30 360	7 282	6 955
Self-employed workers .....	49 906	15 981	17 377	16 548
Unpaid family workers .....	2 967	929	868	1 170
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	736 059	238 453	266 246	231 360
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	197 069	62 908	79 317	54 844
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	89 341	30 082	36 305	22 954
Professional specialty occupations .....	107 728	32 826	43 012	31 890
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	240 469	74 804	96 031	69 634
Technicians and related support occupations .....	29 840	9 840	11 356	8 644
Sales occupations .....	87 481	26 196	37 279	24 006
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	123 148	38 768	47 396	36 984
Service occupations .....	96 571	31 229	31 756	33 586
Private household occupations .....	1 922	555	671	696
Protective service occupations .....	9 855	3 291	3 357	3 207
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	84 794	27 383	27 728	29 683
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	15 877	6 717	2 418	6 742
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	83 841	28 557	25 653	29 631
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	102 232	34 238	31 071	36 923
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	45 242	15 862	13 367	16 013
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	28 523	8 629	9 121	10 773
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	28 467	9 747	8 583	10 137
<b>INDUSTRY</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	736 059	238 453	266 246	231 360
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	26 947	8 765	5 130	13 052
Construction .....	39 837	12 122	14 050	13 665
Manufacturing .....	113 194	42 213	35 186	35 795
Nonurable goods .....	35 988	13 007	10 810	12 171
Durable goods .....	77 206	29 206	24 376	23 624
Transportation .....	32 291	9 096	13 309	9 886
Communications and other public utilities .....	18 531	5 187	7 498	5 846
Wholesale trade .....	32 857	7 824	15 547	9 486
Retail trade .....	131 346	41 956	48 115	41 275
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	42 046	10 409	21 616	10 021
Business and repair services .....	35 767	8 984	14 089	12 694
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	35 932	10 765	14 150	11 017
Professional and related services .....	174 927	51 146	65 586	58 195
Health services .....	51 574	14 740	21 992	14 842
Educational services .....	78 957	24 160	24 144	30 653
Other professional and related services .....	44 396	12 246	19 450	12 700
Public administration .....	52 384	29 986	11 970	10 428
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	863 109	281 380	301 947	279 782
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	623 698	204 723	224 744	194 231
50 to 52 weeks .....	432 963	145 744	162 877	124 342
40 to 49 weeks .....	72 332	21 927	25 959	24 446
27 to 39 weeks .....	41 752	13 341	13 421	14 990
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	116 826	37 234	39 793	39 799
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>				
No workers .....	41 154	15 355	12 674	13 125
Mean family income (dollars) .....	21 700	22 172	24 482	18 462
1 worker .....	110 461	37 228	36 784	36 449
Mean family income (dollars) .....	32 577	33 009	36 665	28 009
2 or more workers .....	261 642	88 370	89 496	83 776
Mean family income (dollars) .....	44 472	43 995	49 593	39 504

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
<b>Households</b>	<b>537 196</b>	<b>176 936</b>	<b>193 168</b>	<b>167 092</b>
Less than \$5,000	23 914	7 273	7 897	8 744
\$5,000 to \$9,999	43 891	13 309	14 651	15 931
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49 726	15 070	16 730	17 926
\$15,000 to \$24,999	104 664	33 315	36 040	35 309
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100 655	34 520	34 225	31 910
\$35,000 to \$49,999	107 616	37 274	38 193	32 149
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74 290	26 893	29 109	18 288
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18 939	5 913	8 858	4 168
\$100,000 or more	13 501	3 369	7 465	2 667
Median (dollars)	29 470	30 563	30 960	26 570
Mean (dollars)	35 071	34 917	38 286	31 517
<b>Families</b>	<b>413 257</b>	<b>140 953</b>	<b>138 954</b>	<b>133 350</b>
Less than \$5,000	11 448	3 434	3 148	4 866
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 770	5 888	5 020	8 862
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30 156	9 023	8 835	12 298
\$15,000 to \$24,999	75 736	25 045	22 981	27 710
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82 512	29 208	25 873	27 431
\$35,000 to \$49,999	95 194	33 981	32 196	29 017
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68 634	25 554	26 094	16 986
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 359	5 638	7 972	3 749
\$100,000 or more	12 448	3 182	6 835	2 431
Median (dollars)	33 246	34 232	36 350	29 629
Mean (dollars)	39 025	38 716	43 880	34 291
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>123 939</b>	<b>35 983</b>	<b>54 214</b>	<b>33 742</b>
Median (dollars)	15 969	15 085	17 633	14 414
Mean (dollars)	20 830	19 042	23 047	19 175
Per capita income (dollars)	11 029	10 856	12 971	9 259
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	11 080	10 890	13 062	9 295
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
<b>Households</b>	<b>537 196</b>	<b>176 936</b>	<b>193 168</b>	<b>167 092</b>
With earnings	455 142	148 196	165 116	141 830
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 322	34 171	37 254	31 068
With Social Security income	116 828	39 625	40 521	36 682
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 204	7 978	8 587	8 025
With public assistance income	29 569	9 142	9 454	10 973
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 733	3 688	3 799	3 713
With retirement income	83 373	32 457	26 378	24 538
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 302	11 931	9 751	8 741
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>39 025</b>	<b>38 716</b>	<b>43 880</b>	<b>34 291</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 959	38 666	43 346	34 937
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 121	38 787	44 616	33 266
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>41 899</b>	<b>41 159</b>	<b>47 731</b>	<b>36 748</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 864	42 161	48 281	38 370
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 537	39 777	46 996	34 257
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>20 118</b>	<b>20 267</b>	<b>21 889</b>	<b>17 890</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 194	16 218	17 741	14 435
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 281	29 220	29 774	25 436
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>				
<b>Families</b>	<b>413 257</b>	<b>140 953</b>	<b>138 954</b>	<b>133 350</b>
With related children under 18 years	253 291	85 719	82 821	84 751
With related children under 5 years	123 810	41 290	39 899	42 621
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>353 198</b>	<b>122 350</b>	<b>116 529</b>	<b>114 319</b>
With related children under 18 years	211 561	72 538	68 113	70 910
With related children under 5 years	107 861	36 341	34 510	37 010
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>46 839</b>	<b>14 618</b>	<b>17 409</b>	<b>14 812</b>
With related children under 18 years	34 025	10 846	12 045	11 134
With related children under 5 years	13 100	4 154	4 421	4 525
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>180 783</b>	<b>51 175</b>	<b>71 898</b>	<b>57 710</b>
Nonfamily householder	123 939	35 983	54 214	33 742
Persons 65 years and over	41 083	13 547	15 753	11 783
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>1 694 357</b>	<b>566 715</b>	<b>565 847</b>	<b>561 795</b>
Persons under 18 years	622 104	211 971	193 784	216 349
Persons under 5 years	168 126	56 231	53 451	58 444
Related children under 18 years	618 936	210 922	192 762	215 252
Related children 5 to 17 years	450 810	154 691	139 311	156 808
Persons 65 years and over	144 182	51 759	49 539	42 884
Persons 75 years and over	56 659	19 669	20 094	16 896
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
<b>Families</b>	<b>35 443</b>	<b>10 473</b>	<b>9 331</b>	<b>15 639</b>
Percent below poverty level	8.6	7.4	6.7	11.7
With related children under 18 years	29 006	8 712	7 730	12 564
With related children under 5 years	18 167	5 345	4 695	8 127
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>19 426</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>9 230</b>
With related children under 18 years	14 333	4 192	3 393	6 748
With related children under 5 years	9 955	2 789	2 308	4 858
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>14 210</b>	<b>4 413</b>	<b>4 222</b>	<b>5 575</b>
With related children under 18 years	13 234	4 196	3 888	5 150
With related children under 5 years	7 485	2 366	2 193	2 926
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>55 232</b>	<b>16 344</b>	<b>15 358</b>	<b>23 530</b>
Nonfamily householder	25 305	7 488	8 875	8 942
Persons 65 years and over	8 666	2 972	2 648	3 046
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>192 415</b>	<b>56 973</b>	<b>50 326</b>	<b>85 116</b>
Percent below poverty level	11.4	10.1	8.9	15.2
Persons under 18 years	78 041	23 714	20 080	34 247
Persons under 5 years	26 564	7 844	6 947	11 773
Related children under 18 years	75 504	22 866	19 256	33 382
Related children 5 to 17 years	48 940	15 022	12 309	21 609
Persons 65 years and over	12 682	4 401	3 598	4 683
Persons 75 years and over	7 091	2 499	2 008	2 584
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	78 331	23 769	19 286	35 276
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	275 013	82 629	73 884	118 500
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	586 721	185 483	161 091	240 147



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Utah					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 617 426</b>	<b>11 079</b>	<b>24 371</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>83 097</b>	<b>542 134</b>	<b>5 213</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>9 047</b>	<b>26 140</b>
Male .....	801 678	6 399	11 858	15 965	42 443	269 756	2 864	2 573	4 071	13 134
Female .....	815 748	4 680	12 513	17 035	40 654	272 378	2 349	2 539	4 976	13 006
Under 5 years .....	156 561	1 333	3 498	3 419	11 199	52 895	554	700	908	3 434
5 to 9 years .....	172 584	1 208	2 751	3 586	10 305	59 915	597	487	898	3 362
10 to 14 years .....	172 645	852	2 778	2 956	8 935	59 653	417	564	742	2 708
15 to 19 years .....	141 735	1 048	2 737	3 129	7 951	47 615	616	611	776	2 758
20 to 24 years .....	126 417	1 112	2 390	2 942	7 625	38 277	685	690	817	2 329
25 to 34 years .....	254 791	2 257	4 334	7 072	15 079	81 001	1 056	931	1 943	4 467
35 to 44 years .....	211 308	1 399	2 710	4 534	9 895	67 904	507	539	1 245	3 072
45 to 54 years .....	133 071	695	1 474	2 101	5 323	45 355	276	278	577	1 649
55 to 64 years .....	102 823	502	982	1 674	3 779	37 026	241	226	589	1 406
65 to 74 years .....	85 702	468	417	1 206	2 115	31 433	172	57	429	683
75 to 84 years .....	46 561	163	168	291	741	16 445	69	25	84	225
85 years and over .....	13 228	42	132	90	150	4 615	23	4	39	47
3 and 4 years .....	62 902	616	1 264	1 216	4 564	21 402	233	256	308	1 452
16 years and over .....	1 085 484	7 565	14 830	22 503	51 015	359 305	3 594	3 243	6 369	16 147
18 years and over .....	1 030 283	7 273	13 696	21 369	48 065	340 333	3 457	3 028	6 103	15 117
21 years and over .....	948 445	6 405	12 065	19 091	43 158	313 983	2 895	2 519	5 498	13 381
60 years and over .....	195 647	962	1 210	2 410	4 659	70 703	422	219	779	1 588
62 years and over .....	175 731	881	1 007	2 058	3 921	63 501	367	191	680	1 308
Median age .....	26.5	24.9	20.8	25.6	22.1	26.6	22.8	20.8	26.9	21.6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>390 286</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>5 073</b>	<b>6 893</b>	<b>17 263</b>	<b>133 999</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>5 539</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	229 558	1 649	3 708	4 241	12 173	78 373	830	825	1 055	3 813
Married-couple families .....	336 558	1 595	3 169	5 741	12 667	117 281	830	662	1 436	4 130
With own children under 18 years .....	195 335	1 041	2 278	3 612	8 854	67 461	534	496	929	2 779
Female householder, no husband present .....	42 278	723	1 398	705	3 404	13 205	346	311	159	1 072
With own children under 18 years .....	28 162	493	1 108	466	2 666	8 971	240	276	95	866
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>570 979</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>9 043</b>	<b>14 122</b>	<b>29 776</b>	<b>190 440</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>9 413</b>
Preprimary .....	41 156	352	641	715	2 024	13 940	153	151	171	780
Elementary or high school .....	393 353	2 430	6 927	7 868	22 292	135 476	1 282	1 352	1 978	7 111
College .....	136 470	1 294	1 475	5 539	5 460	41 024	762	338	1 572	1 522
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>847 484</b>	<b>5 526</b>	<b>10 217</b>	<b>16 968</b>	<b>37 082</b>	<b>283 779</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>4 906</b>	<b>11 549</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	22 568	368	1 813	1 675	6 544	7 839	168	166	439	2 427
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	94 304	902	2 341	1 599	7 918	30 326	244	394	468	2 553
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	231 968	1 175	2 687	3 896	9 436	81 503	441	694	1 368	2 990
Some college, no degree .....	239 957	1 737	2 194	3 654	7 630	83 267	854	522	1 102	2 223
Associate degree .....	66 655	465	530	1 148	2 172	21 636	270	109	266	481
Bachelor's degree .....	133 665	585	451	3 006	2 361	42 012	280	103	821	609
Graduate or professional degree .....	58 367	294	201	1 990	1 021	17 196	87	72	442	266
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	86.2	77.0	59.3	80.7	61.0	86.6	82.4	72.8	81.5	56.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	22.7	15.9	6.4	29.4	9.1	20.9	15.7	8.5	25.7	7.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 085 484</b>	<b>7 565</b>	<b>14 830</b>	<b>22 503</b>	<b>51 015</b>	<b>359 305</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>3 243</b>	<b>6 369</b>	<b>16 147</b>
In labor force .....	738 440	4 785	9 034	15 084	36 106	243 225	2 216	2 114	4 144	11 374
Civilian labor force .....	732 143	4 389	8 974	14 946	35 737	238 210	1 844	2 088	4 029	11 079
Employed .....	695 505	3 916	7 104	14 091	32 430	226 069	1 642	1 744	3 754	10 080
Unemployed .....	36 638	473	1 870	855	3 307	12 141	202	344	275	999
Not in labor force .....	347 044	2 780	5 796	7 419	14 909	116 080	1 378	1 129	2 225	4 773
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>556 748</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>7 640</b>	<b>11 525</b>	<b>25 034</b>	<b>183 246</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>3 536</b>	<b>8 048</b>
In labor force .....	325 636	1 703	4 125	6 999	16 060	105 648	861	915	2 213	5 092
Civilian labor force .....	324 912	1 653	4 119	6 983	16 008	105 043	811	909	2 197	5 040
Employed .....	308 496	1 518	3 373	6 604	14 496	99 613	750	774	2 019	4 583
Unemployed .....	16 416	135	746	379	1 512	5 430	61	135	178	457
Not in labor force .....	231 112	1 141	3 515	4 526	8 974	77 598	578	739	1 323	2 956
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>111 583</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>6 308</b>	<b>27 249</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2 269</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	23 772	256	568	419	1 900	7 782	142	191	97	690
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	8 594	168	377	176	976	2 821	110	140	40	390
Not high school graduate .....	9 162	159	364	188	1 252	2 718	83	144	32	478
Employed .....	4 866	33	94	113	485	1 320	—	28	30	180
Unemployed .....	1 493	27	88	25	236	506	—	34	—	78
Not in labor force .....	2 803	99	182	50	531	892	83	82	2	220
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>507 785</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>6 096</b>	<b>8 981</b>	<b>21 986</b>	<b>168 035</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>6 850</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	20 526	457	1 042	936	1 832	6 365	199	109	287	556
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	40 190	597	995	826	2 334	12 325	219	186	170	716
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	46 165	401	870	987	2 651	14 101	198	218	245	655
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	98 266	765	1 302	1 729	5 082	31 377	379	380	470	1 362
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	95 818	469	912	1 616	3 810	32 843	202	260	381	1 406
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	103 165	584	611	1 606	3 863	35 892	289	100	428	1 263
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	72 049	333	282	888	1 910	26 140	155	53	67	267
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	18 310	101	61	299	349	5 692	31	20	89	130
\$100,000 or more .....	13 296	—	21	94	155	3 300	—	—	27	66
Mean income (dollars) .....	35 634	24 876	20 071	29 235	26 731	35 348	24 723	21 727	30 037	28 702
Per capita income (dollars) .....	11 274	8 385	5 125	8 284	7 398	11 033	8 119	6 014	8 762	7 878

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Utah					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	390 286	2 502	5 073	6 893	17 263	133 999	1 259	1 096	1 670	5 539
With related children under 18 years.....	236 461	1 775	4 054	4 467	12 779	80 660	925	883	1 080	4 053
With related children under 5 years.....	114 611	941	2 211	2 378	6 702	38 592	479	479	604	2 002
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	336 558	1 595	3 169	5 741	12 667	117 281	830	662	1 436	4 130
With related children under 18 years.....	199 696	1 083	2 384	3 731	9 158	68 976	565	510	934	2 913
With related children under 5 years.....	101 171	618	1 303	2 161	4 887	34 318	341	307	555	1 472
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	42 278	723	1 398	705	3 404	13 205	346	311	159	1 072
With related children under 18 years.....	30 188	558	1 274	508	2 885	9 629	285	293	115	941
With related children under 5 years.....	11 140	273	672	127	1 472	3 590	117	140	22	439
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	1 591 706	10 321	23 812	32 322	80 863	535 560	4 873	5 001	8 808	25 734
Persons under 18 years .....	582 101	3 717	10 355	11 541	34 390	200 525	1 701	2 028	2 913	10 851
Persons under 5 years .....	155 409	1 317	3 375	3 398	11 060	52 613	552	680	897	3 403
Persons 65 years and over .....	140 119	645	652	1 573	2 934	50 493	252	86	541	921
Persons 75 years and over .....	55 404	200	249	373	839	19 299	87	29	118	250
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	29 646	497	1 953	1 215	3 556	9 054	237	301	216	1 024
With related children under 18 years.....	24 088	454	1 659	910	3 139	7 459	211	277	188	885
With related children under 5 years.....	14 979	303	1 017	547	2 056	4 516	129	195	119	562
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	16 585	95	884	889	1 676	5 073	50	119	162	431
With related children under 18 years.....	12 118	85	701	638	1 384	3 722	40	109	142	324
With related children under 5 years.....	8 485	57	438	426	950	2 425	33	89	100	230
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	11 687	386	868	245	1 630	3 633	177	176	46	529
With related children under 18 years.....	10 898	353	799	209	1 534	3 465	161	162	38	506
With related children under 5 years.....	5 989	230	480	93	983	1 933	86	100	11	310
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	162 210	3 149	10 385	6 761	18 462	48 848	1 413	2 013	1 468	5 532
Persons under 18 years .....	64 755	1 290	4 893	2 281	9 213	20 505	447	902	382	2 647
Persons under 5 years .....	21 634	504	1 712	837	3 608	6 621	160	334	166	1 064
Persons 65 years and over .....	11 737	126	355	183	610	4 126	69	28	40	242
Persons 75 years and over .....	6 668	72	165	39	284	2 358	44	13	11	120



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons .....	542 753	3 570	4 049	12 855	28 094	532 539	2 296	15 210	11 098	28 863
Male .....	267 915	2 345	2 110	6 418	14 470	264 007	1 190	7 175	5 476	14 839
Female .....	274 838	1 225	1 939	6 437	13 624	268 532	1 106	8 035	5 622	14 024
Under 5 years .....	50 070	380	674	1 386	3 548	53 596	399	2 124	1 125	4 217
5 to 9 years .....	54 595	354	317	1 329	3 233	58 074	257	1 947	1 359	3 710
10 to 14 years .....	53 352	240	435	1 051	2 886	59 640	195	1 779	1 163	3 341
15 to 19 years .....	42 000	289	403	937	2 444	52 120	143	1 723	1 416	2 749
20 to 24 years .....	39 043	263	413	990	2 601	49 097	164	1 287	1 135	2 695
25 to 34 years .....	93 299	730	922	2 882	5 758	80 491	471	2 481	2 247	4 854
35 to 44 years .....	79 456	684	489	2 035	3 404	63 948	208	1 682	1 254	3 419
45 to 54 years .....	46 984	249	216	882	1 970	40 732	170	980	642	1 704
55 to 64 years .....	33 795	190	130	641	1 219	32 002	71	626	444	1 154
65 to 74 years .....	28 819	157	27	563	722	25 450	139	333	214	710
75 to 84 years .....	16 414	25	16	133	233	13 702	69	127	74	283
85 years and over .....	4 926	9	7	26	76	3 687	10	121	25	27
3 and 4 years .....	20 302	161	250	489	1 420	21 198	222	758	419	1 692
16 years and over .....	375 387	2 545	2 564	8 900	17 849	350 792	1 426	9 023	7 234	17 019
18 years and over .....	358 398	2 441	2 391	8 518	16 914	331 552	1 375	8 277	6 748	16 034
21 years and over .....	334 988	2 224	2 163	7 929	15 447	299 474	1 286	7 383	5 664	14 330
60 years and over .....	66 678	281	84	1 109	1 575	58 266	259	905	522	1 496
62 years and over .....	60 177	267	65	957	1 332	52 053	247	751	421	1 281
Median age .....	28.5	28.6	22.8	27.3	23.8	24.4	24.7	20.1	21.7	20.8
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	131 820	656	841	3 050	5 767	124 467	587	3 136	2 173	5 957
With own children under 18 years .....	75 783	432	650	1 772	4 094	75 402	387	2 233	1 414	4 266
Married-couple families .....	111 195	390	556	2 553	4 127	108 082	375	1 951	1 752	4 410
With own children under 18 years .....	63 147	263	377	1 527	2 946	64 727	244	1 405	1 156	3 129
Female householder, no husband present .....	16 171	200	204	297	1 207	12 902	177	883	249	1 225
With own children under 18 years .....	10 450	140	204	194	935	8 741	113	628	177	865
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	179 071	1 171	1 286	5 209	9 474	201 468	708	5 916	5 192	10 889
Preprimary .....	14 152	112	37	317	614	13 064	87	453	227	630
Elementary or high school .....	123 078	703	980	2 758	7 002	134 799	445	4 595	3 132	8 179
College .....	41 841	356	269	2 134	1 858	53 605	176	868	1 833	2 080
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	303 693	2 044	1 807	7 162	13 382	260 012	1 138	6 350	4 900	12 151
Less than 9th grade .....	6 445	94	113	674	1 758	8 284	106	1 534	562	2 359
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	29 591	414	425	498	2 775	34 387	244	1 522	633	2 590
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	75 863	437	505	1 398	3 380	74 602	297	1 488	1 130	3 066
Some college, no degree .....	85 923	563	555	1 503	3 029	70 767	320	1 117	1 049	2 378
Associate degree .....	22 654	144	75	514	902	22 365	51	346	368	789
Bachelor's degree .....	56 204	219	75	1 454	1 088	35 449	86	273	731	664
Graduate or professional degree .....	27 013	173	59	1 121	450	14 158	34	70	427	305
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	88.1	75.1	70.2	83.6	66.1	83.6	69.2	51.9	75.6	59.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	27.4	19.2	7.4	36.0	11.5	19.1	10.5	5.4	23.6	8.0
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	375 387	2 545	2 564	8 900	17 849	350 792	1 426	9 023	7 234	17 019
In labor force .....	264 169	1 626	1 792	6 244	12 698	231 046	943	5 128	4 696	12 034
Civilian labor force .....	263 337	1 602	1 764	6 232	12 643	230 596	943	5 122	4 685	12 015
Employed .....	252 306	1 407	1 551	5 939	11 592	217 130	867	3 809	4 398	10 758
Unemployed .....	11 031	195	213	293	1 051	13 466	76	1 313	287	1 257
Not in labor force .....	111 218	919	772	2 656	5 151	119 746	483	3 895	2 538	4 985
Females 16 years and over .....	193 357	730	1 198	4 210	8 590	180 145	675	4 788	3 779	8 396
In labor force .....	118 738	454	714	2 591	5 682	101 250	388	2 496	2 195	5 286
Civilian labor force .....	118 669	454	714	2 591	5 682	101 200	388	2 496	2 195	5 286
Employed .....	113 831	400	626	2 513	5 129	95 052	368	1 973	2 072	4 784
Unemployed .....	4 838	54	88	78	553	6 148	20	523	123	502
Not in labor force .....	74 619	276	484	1 619	2 908	78 895	287	2 292	1 584	3 110
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	32 651	238	344	748	1 866	41 683	124	1 384	1 199	2 173
Not enrolled in school .....	7 412	51	76	134	559	8 578	63	301	188	651
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	2 176	42	37	71	297	3 597	16	200	65	289
Nat high school graduate .....	3 050	36	27	73	354	3 394	40	193	83	420
Employed .....	1 726	9	8	37	114	1 820	24	58	46	191
Unemployed .....	487	11	—	14	83	500	16	54	11	75
Not in labor force .....	837	16	19	22	157	1 074	—	81	26	154
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	183 305	1 275	1 141	4 041	7 736	156 445	773	3 629	2 576	7 400
Less than \$5,000 .....	7 029	142	119	344	614	7 132	116	814	305	662
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	13 460	280	150	377	713	14 405	98	659	279	905
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	15 527	107	161	434	975	16 537	96	491	308	1 021
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	33 804	264	275	733	1 939	33 085	122	647	526	1 781
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	32 785	151	156	747	1 172	30 190	116	496	488	1 232
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	36 582	174	168	717	1 432	30 691	121	343	461	1 168
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	28 218	116	80	446	1 079	17 691	62	149	175	558
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	8 536	41	26	181	163	4 082	29	15	29	56
\$100,000 or more .....	7 364	—	6	62	72	2 632	13	15	5	17
Mean income (dollars) .....	38 861	23 636	24 289	31 120	27 367	32 161	27 254	18 139	25 541	24 242
Per capita income (dollars) .....	13 215	8 700	7 268	9 796	7 970	9 543	8 499	4 256	6 144	6 405



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families .....	131 820	656	841	3 050	5 767	124 467	587	3 136	2 173	5 957
With related children under 18 years.....	77 902	445	675	1 851	4 267	77 899	405	2 496	1 536	4 459
With related children under 5 years.....	37 226	244	394	981	2 215	38 793	218	1 338	793	2 485
Married-couple families .....	111 195	390	556	2 553	4 127	108 082	375	1 951	1 752	4 410
With related children under 18 years.....	64 497	263	390	1 574	3 053	66 223	255	1 484	1 223	3 192
With related children under 5 years.....	32 504	157	215	937	1 534	34 349	120	781	669	1 881
Female householder, no husband present .....	16 171	200	204	297	1 207	12 902	177	883	249	1 125
With related children under 18 years.....	11 049	153	204	194	985	9 510	120	777	199	959
With related children under 5 years.....	3 882	78	126	44	563	3 668	78	406	61	470
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	535 139	3 192	3 931	12 711	26 917	521 007	2 256	14 880	10 803	28 212
Persons under 18 years .....	182 597	1 106	1 605	4 328	11 009	198 979	910	6 722	4 300	12 530
Persons under 5 years .....	49 672	373	658	1 386	3 514	53 124	392	2 037	1 115	4 143
Persons 65 years and over .....	48 143	182	50	719	1 001	41 483	211	516	313	1 012
Persons 75 years and over .....	19 746	34	23	156	287	16 359	79	197	99	302
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	7 903	130	175	533	1 119	12 689	130	1 477	466	1 413
With related children under 18 years.....	6 527	130	169	379	998	10 102	113	1 213	343	1 256
With related children under 5 years.....	3 957	83	105	200	624	6 506	91	717	228	870
Married-couple families .....	3 780	26	58	414	495	7 732	19	707	313	750
With related children under 18 years.....	2 820	26	52	278	427	5 576	19	540	218	633
With related children under 5 years.....	1 967	10	40	169	240	4 093	14	309	157	480
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 669	104	86	72	528	4 385	105	606	127	573
With related children under 18 years.....	3 365	104	86	66	489	4 068	88	551	105	539
With related children under 5 years.....	1 839	73	55	31	332	2 217	71	325	51	341
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	42 802	1 003	1 253	2 477	5 551	70 560	733	7 119	2 816	7 379
Persons under 18 years .....	16 700	467	548	938	2 843	27 550	376	3 443	961	3 723
Persons under 5 years .....	5 707	168	243	303	1 007	9 306	176	1 135	368	1 537
Persons 65 years and over .....	3 433	24	7	71	162	4 178	33	320	72	206
Persons 75 years and over .....	1 971	—	7	6	61	2 339	28	145	22	103

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present			
	Native		Percent living in different house in 1985		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family					
	Percent foreign born		Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent with own children under 18 years					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 722 850</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1 553 351</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>25 434</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>94 970</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>413 257</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>46 839</b>	<b>67.5</b>
District 1 -----	574 205	2.6	517 636	46.1	7 071	32.2	26 417	32.8	140 953	59.0	14 618	68.9
<b>COUNTY</b> -----												
Beaver County -----	4 765	1.7	4 383	28.9	45	33.3	120	30.0	1 218	52.3	68	55.9
Box Elder County -----	36 485	1.6	32 726	36.2	361	47.9	1 264	36.0	9 055	61.4	683	67.6
Cache County -----	70 183	4.5	62 686	50.3	883	32.0	3 969	39.8	15 951	60.8	1 231	65.7
Carbon County -----	187 941	2.4	168 059	45.7	2 360	33.5	7 569	27.7	45 621	63.9	4 584	74.2
DeWitt County -----	20 789	8	18 930	48.3	278	8.3	785	19.7	4 883	58.5	4 249	74.4
Iron County -----	5 817	6	5 339	37.7	48	35.4	165	10.9	1 403	56.6	95	85.3
Juab County -----	11 333	2.3	10 134	43.0	152	18.4	339	44.8	2 736	62.2	1 268	73.4
Millard County -----	1 725	1.0	1 539	33.5	12	25.0	29	24.1	420	62.1	143	81.0
Rich County -----	1 676	7.0	1 588	66.8	42	—	201	39.3	327	52.6	21	81.0
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	26 601	3.3	24 253	47.9	556	46.2	1 698	34.9	6 804	59.7	83	65.1
Tooele County -----	48 560	1.9	43 970	56.7	349	19.2	1 600	25.7	12 107	50.1	767	71.3
Washington County -----	158 330	2.6	144 029	44.0	1 985	31.3	8 678	35.5	40 428	54.9	1 112	64.8
Webster County -----											5 339	64.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> -----												
Baunfult city -----	36 659	2.1	33 586	38.7	404	42.3	1 123	20.9	9 438	53.0	852	66.5
Brigham City -----	15 644	1.8	14 126	39.1	144	39.6	625	35.8	3 981	58.6	367	71.9
Cedar City -----	13 443	1.5	12 258	51.1	186	—	551	17.4	3 046	59.7	343	74.3
Centerville city -----	11 500	1.4	10 369	44.5	69	36.2	229	35.8	2 592	67.5	265	53.2
Clearfield city -----	21 435	4.5	18 938	59.0	477	48.2	1 611	32.7	5 047	69.8	717	80.9
Kaysville city -----	13 998	2.3	12 313	40.5	187	30.5	424	27.8	3 246	67.0	263	67.7
Layton city -----	41 784	2.8	37 032	53.9	572	25.9	2 228	27.6	10 602	64.2	1 097	83.2
Logan city -----	32 762	7.8	29 264	66.2	607	35.7	3 038	42.2	7 280	54.7	707	68.3
North Ogden city -----	11 668	1.6	10 596	39.0	170	15.3	292	17.8	2 814	64.9	172	82.0
Ogden city -----	63 909	3.9	58 038	48.6	1 047	29.4	5 329	38.5	16 355	50.6	2 840	64.3
Roy city -----	24 603	1.7	22 178	45.7	202	29.2	967	31.5	6 401	60.2	773	69.1
St. George city -----	28 502	2.1	25 913	62.9	212	25.9	1 104	29.3	7 301	47.9	731	64.8
Salt Lake City (pt.) -----	1 348	2.6	1 471	70.8	42	—	189	35.4	297	52.2	83	65.5
South Ogden city -----	12 071	2.9	11 104	44.6	153	44.4	667	33.9	3 292	46.1	417	77.7
Tooele city -----	13 887	1.7	12 731	46.1	171	47.4	789	27.6	3 755	56.1	505	72.7
District 2 -----	574 412	4.4	520 529	48.1	7 937	33.6	35 696	35.1	138 954	57.9	17 409	65.5
<b>COUNTY</b> -----												
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	574 412	4.4	520 529	48.1	7 937	33.6	35 696	35.1	138 954	57.9	17 409	65.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> -----												
Canyon Rim COP -----	10 527	5.1	9 604	38.7	195	25.1	599	30.2	2 934	46.0	312	49.4
Cottonwood Heights COP -----	28 766	3.5	26 494	41.3	461	36.4	1 513	36.2	7 234	59.7	765	67.8
Cottonwood West COP -----	17 476	4.6	16 432	39.9	159	23.9	1 027	31.5	4 895	42.9	656	59.8
East Millcreek COP -----	21 184	3.9	20 352	32.5	178	27.5	1 486	26.9	5 724	45.3	579	44.2
Holladay-Cottonwood COP -----	14 095	4.0	13 097	38.5	160	43.1	710	34.8	3 711	43.7	390	44.6
Kearns COP (pt.) -----	28 361	2.3	27 695	42.9	497	23.3	1 075	32.2	6 716	67.8	852	73.2
Midvale city -----	11 886	7.8	10 956	58.9	280	50.4	1 245	49.5	3 133	53.7	601	71.5
Millcreek COP -----	32 230	4.4	30 815	59.7	433	40.0	2 685	38.0	8 230	50.2	1 598	68.6
Murray city -----	31 282	3.2	28 506	50.3	358	19.3	1 595	22.8	8 188	52.3	1 261	65.7
Riverton city -----	11 261	1.6	9 952	36.8	86	34.9	260	45.0	2 503	74.9	112	88.4
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	120 658	8.4	111 220	55.6	2 081	40.2	12 704	40.2	27 869	46.1	4 607	57.5
Sandy city -----	75 058	2.9	67 059	48.2	998	26.6	2 362	25.6	17 512	73.8	1 194	75.6
South Jordan city -----	12 220	1.2	11 047	48.6	111	54.1	247	40.1	728	71.1	111	82.9
South Salt Lake city -----	10 129	8.0	9 138	59.7	192	33.0	1 092	37.8	2 616	50.1	1 587	78.3
Taylorville-Denham COP (pt.) -----	47 353	3.3	42 322	45.9	792	33.0	2 432	32.1	11 349	46.8	2 285	74.0
Union COP -----	13 884	3.2	12 414	49.2	110	36.4	455	27.5	3 645	55.2	1 583	74.1
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	42 892	2.2	37 668	45.7	468	32.3	1 790	33.9	9 645	77.4	1 121	83.5
District 3 -----	574 233	3.2	515 186	47.8	10 426	33.4	32 857	34.1	133 350	61.3	14 812	68.6
<b>COUNTY</b> -----												
Carbon County -----	20 228	1.9	18 637	37.3	178	35.4	1 405	24.3	5 228	56.0	601	70.7
Daguerre County -----	490	—	627	39.2	2	—	6	33.3	190	53.2	10	100.0
Duchesne County -----	12 645	1.2	11 289	39.0	135	25.9	383	27.9	3 095	64.2	278	80.1
Emery County -----	10 332	9	9 347	33.3	47	61.7	197	21.4	2 504	65.3	2 270	73.2
Garfield County -----	3 980	.9	3 613	38.5	36	36.1	117	29.1	1 057	46.3	957	64.2

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family			
					Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grand County	6 620	1.3	6 537	47.3	156	34.6	317	36.9	1 780	49.1	1 493	45.7	187	73.8
Kane County	5 169	1.3	5 100	59.6	46	19.6	154	30.5	1 339	52.3	1 213	49.8	88	89.8
Morgan County	5 528	3	5 486	82.6	11	11	48	20.8	1 355	59.3	1 249	58.4	68	66.2
Piute County	1 277	2	1 274	80.6	6	100.0	29	55.2	350	44.9	322	43.5	15	73.3
Salt Lake County (pt.)	149 868	4.9	142 497	72.7	3 630	31.0	10 730	39.0	36 813	63.3	29 224	61.7	5 800	72.2
San Juan County	12 621	1.1	12 479	56.0	1 686	54.9	3 844	47.7	2 822	63.3	2 251	63.3	454	62.1
Sanpete County	16 259	3.5	15 688	83.5	207	33.8	890	47.3	3 774	56.9	3 339	55.8	321	66.4
Sevier County	15 431	1.0	15 269	80.2	105	37.1	364	27.7	3 885	55.7	3 533	54.5	263	70.6
Summit County	22 211	2.2	21 947	56.6	200	20.5	594	22.9	3 815	59.9	3 387	59.8	330	61.5
Utah County	233 590	3.1	235 278	64.9	390	39.2	1 150	30.1	5 519	63.5	4 665	62.7	645	67.5
Wasatch County	10 089	7	9 020	76.8	3 523	55.6	12 352	27.4	56 750	60.4	50 301	59.6	5 217	64.8
Wayne County	2 177	.7	2 161	80.1	14	42.9	101	22.7	2 523	54.8	2 258	53.9	219	72.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city	15 696	1.5	15 460	79.2	143	25.2	399	23.8	3 453	66.4	3 121	65.8	290	72.8
Keams COP (pt.)	13	—	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Moapa COP	17 829	2.1	17 446	77.4	344	42.2	744	35.1	4 284	67.6	3 537	66.8	554	74.2
Magna city	67 561	3.0	65 535	67.2	1 233	26.0	2 748	28.2	15 259	66.4	13 406	66.4	1 598	68.1
Oram city	13 537	1.4	13 350	79.1	154	18.2	400	23.0	3 077	66.7	2 775	66.0	229	75.5
Pleasant Grove city	86 848	5.4	82 133	50.1	1 002	21.2	6 742	26.9	16 561	52.6	14 344	52.7	1 687	58.8
Provo city	37 730	7.9	34 747	68.3	1 492	29.6	4 891	24.0	9 472	55.2	7 022	51.9	1 810	68.1
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	11 272	1.1	11 144	94.5	76	59.2	248	21.4	2 744	62.1	2 401	62.3	276	60.9
Spanish Fork city	13 950	1.4	13 756	78.4	116	24.1	376	38.8	3 526	59.4	3 102	57.9	350	68.9
Springville city	4 998	5.1	4 741	72.9	64	14.1	273	39.6	1 310	57.1	1 051	55.2	246	68.3
Tollansville-Bennion COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	86 976	4.3	83 264	73.1	1 713	30.8	4 805	38.5	21 228	66.4	17 156	65.0	3 141	74.7



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>43 626</b>	<b>419 975</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>147 095</b>	<b>120 248</b>	<b>10 481</b>	<b>5 338</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>897 321</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>146 630</b>	<b>37 612</b>
District 1 .....	14 669	143 382	1.6	44 494	40 189	3 254	1 490	579	1 185	298 902	85.6	20.5	54 145	14 159
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Beaver County .....	158	1 260	.5	96	308	8	5	3	—	2 731	83.4	9.0	507	198
Box Elder County .....	1 178	9 927	.7	1 426	2 142	134	80	12	42	19 230	83.6	17.6	3 156	865
CACHE County .....	1 694	16 405	.5	11 889	5 448	319	164	81	74	32 982	89.3	30.0	4 405	1 251
Davis County .....	5 213	50 774	2.1	11 846	13 262	1 118	426	230	462	93 502	89.9	23.5	17 445	3 540
Iron County .....	426	4 978	.7	3 001	1 817	62	44	6	12	10 209	85.8	21.9	1 767	572
Juab County .....	202	1 606	.2	150	393	26	19	—	7	3 233	77.3	8.8	555	154
Millard County .....	378	3 356	2.3	426	752	8	—	2	6	5 818	84.9	15.9	842	297
Rich County .....	70	490	.4	9	95	9	3	—	6	900	81.8	15.1	128	40
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	53	363	—	144	124	29	19	—	10	902	77.2	8.4	191	20
Tooele County .....	615	6 863	.7	918	1 843	212	86	47	79	14 518	77.3	11.3	3 319	636
Washington County .....	1 040	11 791	1.1	3 233	3 626	207	138	10	59	26 072	84.5	17.7	4 756	2 131
Weber County .....	3 642	35 569	2.2	11 356	10 379	1 122	506	188	428	88 805	82.5	18.0	17 074	4 455
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bountiful city .....	895	9 153	2.6	2 502	2 599	92	36	12	44	20 234	91.6	30.5	3 553	1 136
Brigham City city .....	483	3 983	1.2	733	921	45	23	—	22	8 676	84.1	22.2	1 539	461
Cedar City city .....	268	2 947	.4	2 725	1 356	34	27	—	7	6 311	88.7	26.8	986	323
Centerville city .....	412	3 695	1.9	589	847	38	28	—	10	5 437	94.2	32.4	849	184
Clearfield city .....	672	5 656	2.9	1 603	1 914	275	50	62	163	9 880	86.5	12.2	2 024	356
Kaysville city .....	423	4 086	.9	900	904	26	21	—	5	6 686	93.4	33.9	1 037	259
Layton city .....	1 262	10 666	1.6	2 531	2 641	311	142	94	75	21 242	88.2	19.7	4 676	688
Logan city .....	670	5 139	.5	9 232	2 799	156	57	61	38	15 087	90.4	36.8	1 837	592
North Ogden city .....	307	3 447	1.2	718	891	—	—	—	—	5 886	93.7	31.2	1 000	228
Ogden city .....	1 284	11 511	3.9	5 060	3 941	750	292	153	305	37 832	75.1	16.2	7 332	2 093
Roy city .....	640	6 098	1.8	1 742	1 532	102	72	—	30	13 266	88.7	15.6	2 628	584
St. George city .....	561	5 968	.8	2 539	2 297	137	99	5	33	15 700	86.3	19.9	2 770	1 370
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	53	347	—	134	106	29	19	—	10	830	78.1	9.2	179	20
South Ogden city .....	223	2 351	2.8	1 017	726	44	23	14	7	7 306	87.2	25.2	1 474	467
Tooele city .....	337	3 299	1.2	424	883	107	31	21	55	8 027	77.3	11.2	1 940	451
District 2 .....	14 880	130 006	4.3	45 295	34 706	3 346	1 835	558	953	320 317	87.4	27.1	49 620	12 673
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	14 880	130 006	4.3	45 295	34 706	3 346	1 835	558	953	320 317	87.4	27.1	49 620	12 673
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Canyon Rim CDP .....	197	2 022	5.4	761	461	29	18	11	—	6 653	88.7	31.4	1 103	534
Cottonwood Heights CDP .....	862	7 322	5.0	2 296	2 226	141	63	36	42	15 498	93.2	35.4	2 337	392
Cottonwood West CDP .....	347	3 183	6.1	1 299	1 119	99	65	16	18	11 482	92.0	29.3	2 236	736
East Millcreek CDP .....	511	4 199	5.9	1 876	1 325	75	35	15	25	13 260	93.7	40.8	2 657	1 078
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP .....	506	2 994	7.7	1 252	831	7	—	—	—	8 539	94.0	39.2	1 373	464
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	894	8 169	1.5	1 161	1 365	263	83	80	100	13 740	77.1	7.8	2 440	484
Midvale city .....	152	2 101	1.6	746	796	151	72	41	38	6 473	73.7	13.2	1 049	301
Millcreek CDP .....	449	4 651	3.4	2 442	1 629	330	162	66	102	19 836	82.0	20.9	3 397	1 071
Murray city .....	702	6 268	5.5	2 119	1 604	161	96	27	38	18 565	84.2	20.4	3 059	916
Riverton city .....	332	3 668	2.3	512	731	23	19	4	—	5 114	88.7	14.7	729	100
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	2 451	16 630	8.4	17 086	6 142	630	336	93	201	77 464	86.7	36.6	11 113	3 642
Sandy city .....	2 477	23 154	3.6	3 996	5 355	357	234	53	70	36 255	93.1	29.4	4 828	690
South Jordan city .....	455	4 142	1.6	628	942	40	17	—	23	5 540	90.9	22.9	722	122
South Salt Lake city .....	149	1 474	3.9	770	558	92	64	9	19	6 179	72.7	9.6	921	233
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	1 375	12 833	2.0	2 576	3 145	357	232	17	108	23 594	86.9	15.7	3 693	542
Union CDP .....	355	2 673	.3	919	764	62	41	11	10	8 001	88.0	23.9	1 198	291
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	1 439	13 446	2.8	2 069	2 811	318	197	45	76	19 291	86.3	15.9	2 605	294
District 3 .....	14 077	146 587	2.0	57 306	45 353	3 881	2 013	617	1 251	278 102	82.1	18.6	42 865	10 780
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Carbon County .....	416	5 010	4.1	1 324	1 483	96	40	27	29	11 547	74.3	12.5	2 109	588
Oggetti County .....	35	159	—	19	34	3	3	—	—	410	75.4	11.7	89	10
Ourhesne County .....	388	3 755	.8	448	849	63	25	6	32	6 323	74.8	11.8	925	229
Emery County .....	287	3 214	.1	373	701	55	20	8	27	5 215	82.4	10.4	891	173
Garfield County .....	73	1 011	.9	57	241	10	8	—	2	2 305	79.9	15.0	430	151
Grand County .....	150	1 526	2.3	159	376	22	9	8	5	4 124	79.9	15.4	822	247
Kane County .....	82	1 362	1.4	158	307	19	—	6	13	2 935	82.5	11.8	601	171
Morgan County .....	244	1 606	.4	211	334	10	6	2	2	2 859	90.1	19.0	502	122
Plute County .....	64	299	—	44	62	—	—	—	—	778	79.8	12.5	181	71
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	3 279	37 868	2.1	7 145	9 568	1 633	873	354	406	77 454	76.9	10.6	12 791	2 399
San Juan County .....	369	3 638	.1	748	1 009	87	15	33	39	6 184	59.7	13.1	762	161
Sanpete County .....	531	4 392	.4	1 609	1 702	127	47	24	56	8 014	82.0	15.6	1 295	462
Sevier County .....	440	4 399	2.1	425	1 073	93	39	8	46	8 369	81.9	12.6	1 565	548
Summit County .....	477	3 563	2.2	745	831	62	27	5	30	9 106	91.6	32.9	1 475	224
Uintah County .....	571	6 388	2.0	663	1 387	151	34	35	82	11 426	73.7	11.2	1 948	481
Utah County .....	6 360	65 181	2.2	42 811	24 571	1 412	846	96	470	114 438	87.9	26.2	15 453	4 454
Wasatch County .....	265	2 600	.5	293	683	38	21	5	12	5 378	83.2	18.5	820	202
Wayne County .....	46	616	1.0	74	142	—	—	—	—	1 237	82.0	20.0	206	87
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
American Fork city .....	422	4 495	1.3	856	1 132	92	46	—	46	7 480	83.6	20.1	939	250
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Mogno CDP .....	486	5 344	3.3	584	940	153	89	13	51	8 609	77.0	8.0	1 370	254
Orem city .....	2 009	19 416	1.8	5 986	4 852	428	219	44	165	30 026	90.0	30.4	3 860	1 062
Pleasant Grove city .....	386	4 153	.7	675	988	103	82	8	13	6 301	86.1	20.5	1 036	285
Provo city .....	1 274	12 736	4.3	31 236	11 527	321	190	11	120	32 922	89.8	34.5	4 000	1 274

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	630	7 772	2.7	2 001	2 059	450	237	94	119	21 838	70.2	9.3	3 685	1 111
Spanish Fork city	389	3 066	3.0	466	784	80	57	—	23	5 507	85.1	13.0	852	280
Springville city	397	3 551	.6	922	918	64	33	—	31	6 923	85.5	19.3	1 093	368
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	54	1 318	.9	426	386	43	28	15	—	2 749	85.7	14.0	534	72
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	2 042	22 894	1.8	4 076	6 042	952	514	215	223	43 042	79.7	11.6	7 020	900



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Female	Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989 <sup>a</sup>					
	Total	Female		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent using public trans- portation		Total		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
							Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
The State																
District 1	1 154 039	589 854	58.6	777 448	732 376	5.3	89.1	15.2	2.3	863 109	622 121	432 963	133 561	57.0	106 799	
	380 822	193 752	57.9	251 977	240 824	5.4	90.6	16.8	1.5	281 380	204 905	145 744	45 211	58.4	37 225	
COUNTY																
Beverly County	3 223	1 664	42.9	1 756	1 660	4.3	88.9	11.6	-	2 029	1 377	962	324	56.2	247	
Box Elder County	23 026	11 682	53.4	15 473	14 438	5.6	90.3	30.1	.5	16 852	12 406	9 144	2 859	55.9	2 326	
Cedar County	46 746	23 685	60.0	32 177	30 003	68.9	86.5	17.2	.6	36 475	25 146	15 604	6 137	60.9	4 954	
Davis County	119 669	60 053	61.3	81 623	81 054	4.5	91.7	14.2	2.2	93 126	69 369	50 585	15 988	57.0	12 742	
Iron County	14 168	7 223	55.2	8 990	8 366	6.5	87.8	14.7	.3	10 491	6 633	4 123	1 516	50.3	926	
Juniata County	3 851	1 925	52.1	2 522	2 340	5.7	86.2	21.7	.8	2 676	2 008	1 426	354	58.2	329	
Millard County	6 967	3 557	48.7	4 432	4 165	5.0	86.0	19.5	.6	4 988	3 480	2 413	900	41.0	599	
Rich County	1 049	520	63.7	664	637	2.7	78.8	16.0	1.1	802	519	384	143	50.3	110	
Salt Lake County (pt.)	1 203	535	68.8	877	864	2.7	85.6	11.7	7.3	1 030	772	529	81	33.3	54	
Tooele County	17 988	9 013	59.9	11 968	11 228	7.8	90.3	27.6	.8	13 054	9 619	7 674	1 911	62.8	1 669	
Washington County	32 628	16 985	55.5	18 094	17 023	4.8	89.4	15.0	2.0	20 187	14 043	9 383	3 477	49.8	2 634	
Weber County	110 304	56 910	59.0	73 401	69 046	5.8	92.4	15.7	2.0	79 670	59 533	43 517	11 521	64.3	10 635	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bountiful city	25 298	13 145	56.0	16 933	16 153	3.6	89.4	13.5	3.4	18 508	13 850	9 578	2 407	51.5	1 791	
Brigham City city	10 338	5 331	51.2	6 684	6 150	7.1	91.9	32.8	.6	7 271	5 304	3 856	1 103	52.9	849	
Cedar City city	9 458	4 847	58.7	6 197	5 831	5.9	87.1	13.6	2.2	7 300	4 545	2 701	982	52.2	597	
Centerville city	6 822	3 544	63.0	5 055	4 788	5.3	90.7	14.5	3.3	5 367	3 989	2 805	914	53.3	686	
Clearfield city	13 810	6 572	59.0	7 833	7 282	7.5	94.2	17.8	.7	10 307	7 042	5 453	2 191	58.0	1 715	
Kaysville city	8 333	4 274	69.3	5 711	5 570	3.2	89.8	13.9	3.3	6 500	4 672	3 405	1 236	41.9	769	
Layton city	26 690	13 375	75.5	19 048	19 057	4.8	93.4	14.5	1.4	21 243	16 387	12 291	3 814	63.7	3 464	
Logan city	24 227	12 399	67.0	16 202	14 917	6.9	83.9	16.6	1.9	19 053	12 336	6 885	2 875	65.0	2 380	
North Ogden city	7 385	3 774	60.1	5 259	4 985	4.4	92.7	17.8	1.4	5 516	4 261	3 078	954	54.2	661	
Ogden city	47 189	24 644	62.8	29 272	26 790	8.3	90.6	17.7	2.8	31 701	22 667	16 073	4 607	63.8	4 167	
Roy city	16 294	8 433	74.9	11 836	11 448	4.2	93.9	13.9	1.2	12 923	10 085	7 847	1 835	74.7	2 097	
St. George city	20 071	10 497	56.5	11 915	10 576	5.2	88.8	13.4	1.2	12 709	8 834	5 779	2 056	51.7	1 614	
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	1 107	485	48.0	786	773	3.1	84.4	12.5	8.2	6 416	4 687	4 437	75	35.5	75	
South Ogden city	8 893	4 557	58.5	5 785	5 567	4.7	94.0	11.5	2.3	6 416	5 011	3 565	757	69.7	786	
Tooele city	9 685	5 021	56.2	6 162	5 499	10.2	94.0	26.8	.9	6 446	4 855	3 737	987	58.9	790	
District 2	396 742	203 059	61.5	278 409	263 309	4.4	89.1	12.6	3.3	301 947	228 629	162 877	43 148	58.5	34 969	
COUNTY	396 742	203 059	61.5	278 409	263 309	4.4	89.1	12.6	3.3	301 947	228 629	162 877	43 148	58.5	34 969	
Salt Lake County (pt.)																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Canyon Rim city	7 488	4 059	65.6	5 038	4 743	3.8	88.3	14.8	3.5	5 590	4 248	2 961	739	59.4	565	
Corona Heights city	19 473	9 943	69.2	15 140	14 572	3.8	92.8	11.0	2.1	16 100	12 318	8 759	2 009	64.5	1 866	
East Millcreek city	13 700	7 395	67.0	9 176	8 600	4.3	91.3	11.0	2.8	9 841	7 337	5 410	1 859	61.5	824	
East Millcreek city (pt.)	10 029	5 139	62.1	6 745	6 385	3.3	90.4	8.9	2.7	10 846	8 182	5 705	1 303	52.3	873	
Holladay-Corona Heights city	15 739	8 139	52.9	9 763	9 385	3.1	91.8	10.7	2.2	12 454	9 591	7 200	2 842	55.5	633	
Kearns city	10 229	5 357	53.2	6 737	6 472	3.1	91.8	10.7	2.2	7 454	5 669	3 463	1 303	52.3	873	
Midvale city	16 612	8 551	62.6	11 922	11 432	7.2	89.2	17.6	3.1	12 438	9 591	7 200	2 700	58.3	2 976	
North Ogden city	8 795	4 522	68.9	6 026	5 547	6.1	89.2	18.5	3.6	6 282	4 566	3 071	2 451	60.5	829	
Millcreek city	24 785	13 325	61.2	17 031	16 032	4.8	87.7	12.2	5.0	18 403	13 783	9 883	2 451	56.6	1 863	
Murray city	22 545	11 726	63.6	15 992	15 204	3.3	91.2	13.0	2.5	17 232	13 581	9 949	2 451	62.6	1 890	
Riverton city	6 341	3 184	62.5	4 752	4 536	3.5	92.1	15.2	1.7	5 136	3 894	2 799	1 020	58.2	849	
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	95 502	49 121	57.0	62 096	58 006	5.1	81.5	11.8	5.8	68 114	50 607	33 912	7 279	57.1	5 743	
Sandy city	44 980	22 854	64.0	33 823	32 317	3.6	92.0	12.7	2.2	36 414	28 188	20 656	6 605	55.3	4 828	
South Jordan city	7 029	3 512	62.9	5 135	4 944	3.2	92.4	13.1	1.2	5 520	4 144	2 971	998	49.8	644	
South Salt Lake city	3 945	1 945	59.6	5 371	4 873	7.9	88.0	12.9	5.0	5 666	4 181	2 977	657	55.7	631	
Taylorsville-Benion city (pt.)	30 172	15 234	68.8	23 447	22 319	4.1	92.1	13.5	2.5	24 834	19 483	14 821	3 934	62.5	3 574	
Union City city	9 906	5 193	66.9	7 445	7 006	5.1	92.8	11.4	3.2	7 896	6 059	4 577	1 020	63.4	889	
West Jordan city (pt.)	24 590	12 597	77.9	19 082	18 173	3.7	92.5	13.9	2.0	20 475	15 629	11 566	4 253	62.7	3 789	



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed		Means of transportation to work		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Percent in labor force					
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total				
District 3	376 475	193 043	65.8	56.3	247 062	6.4	228 243	87.5	16.4	2.0	279 782	188 587	124 342	45 202	54.1	34 605
COUNTY																
Carbon County	14 044	7 342	59.0	48.5	8 288	8.5	7 429	90.7	19.2	.4	8 933	6 034	4 363	1 289	46.5	831
Oggetti County	473	221	64.9	53.8	307	3.9	289	72.0	9.3	-.5	339	239	176	42	54.8	41
Quachesne County	7 737	3 916	62.9	49.7	4 861	7.3	4 443	84.6	12.3	-.5	5 410	3 582	2 398	1 014	47.1	659
Emery County	6 308	3 147	63.7	50.8	4 017	7.8	3 626	90.0	18.8	.3	4 379	3 027	2 184	772	46.6	495
Garfield County	2 691	1 341	61.9	53.0	1 665	3.6	1 568	81.7	15.8	.6	1 918	1 186	801	279	56.6	233
Grand County	4 746	2 423	63.4	56.7	3 010	6.8	2 758	81.1	11.2	-.6	3 305	2 233	1 468	344	62.2	337
Kane County	3 457	1 754	60.9	51.9	2 106	3.0	1 939	85.0	13.0	1.2	2 345	1 547	956	357	63.3	317
Morgan County	3 436	1 726	68.6	55.9	2 353	3.0	2 287	88.9	21.3	-.1	2 629	1 872	1 360	406	53.4	299
Piute County	902	450	51.3	39.6	463	8.4	417	83.0	6.5	-.1	549	349	230	61	39.3	50
Salt Lake County (pt.)	98 105	50 133	72.2	63.6	70 664	6.5	65 065	91.3	17.4	3.5	75 069	56 196	41 771	12 203	61.5	10 904
San Juan County	7 881	4 030	57.3	50.9	4 503	18.5	3 619	78.8	16.1	-.6	4 605	2 767	1 450	969	53.0	750
Sangre County	5 555	2 826	55.4	44.0	5 936	8.7	5 346	81.7	16.9	-.2	7 179	4 301	2 746	1 111	51.0	779
Sevier County	10 036	5 151	59.8	47.7	5 999	6.3	5 563	87.6	11.3	1.4	6 652	4 640	3 009	1 556	54.0	847
Summit County	10 799	5 306	75.0	66.4	8 091	6.2	7 338	84.3	15.2	-.4	9 028	6 599	4 599	1 202	63.3	1 003
Utah County	13 761	7 059	61.2	49.0	8 419	10.2	7 453	91.3	18.6	1.8	9 360	6 406	4 379	1 786	46.1	1 224
Josh County	173 302	89 486	64.1	54.9	110 909	5.2	104 035	85.8	15.9	1.8	132 053	83 687	49 779	21 251	50.7	15 050
Wasatch County	6 624	3 293	69.7	59.0	4 620	6.1	4 276	90.4	20.0	-.3	5 086	3 351	2 236	821	63.5	680
Wayne County	1 443	710	59.3	49.9	851	6.6	792	83.5	11.9	.1	943	571	407	139	56.8	106
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
American Fork city	9 630	4 952	65.5	57.3	6 240	6.1	5 858	92.2	18.6	9	6 799	4 931	3 301	1 236	60.3	1 091
Keams COP (pt.)	10 536	5 401	71.2	61.5	7 482	61.5	5	93.0	19.9	100.0	7 943	4 608	4 408	1 461	58.1	1 381
Magnia COP	40 378	20 834	67.8	51.9	27 353	4.4	25 853	89.8	14.1	3.2	30 338	21 345	13 925	6 204	50.2	4 438
Orem city	8 039	4 083	67.5	53.7	5 477	5.6	5 072	91.0	13.3	2.0	6 044	4 183	2 764	1 709	53.8	1 003
Pleasant Grove city	66 670	34 930	60.3	53.7	40 172	5.9	37 411	74.5	16.1	2.7	53 648	28 588	13 509	6 218	48.8	3 867
Provo city	26 722	13 678	65.2	57.3	17 307	7.4	15 809	88.2	19.4	5.2	18 791	10 154	7 391	2 809	57.3	2 476
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	7 040	3 648	66.1	53.9	4 642	6.4	4 261	92.3	15.5	-.2	5 139	3 595	2 400	1 018	51.8	748
Spanish Fork city	8 967	4 643	63.3	52.5	5 670	4.5	5 362	92.7	17.8	-.5	6 337	4 400	2 866	1 133	50.1	796
Taylorville-Benton COP (pt.)	3 477	1 838	74.6	68.0	2 588	4.8	2 383	89.4	10.6	2.2	2 704	1 909	1 414	339	68.8	291
West Jordan city (pt.)	55 878	28 433	76.1	67.3	42 456	6.3	39 239	92.4	16.7	3.1	44 757	33 819	25 156	7 385	63.0	6 637
West Valley City																

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>990 576</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>144 240</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>
District 1 .....	320 071	7.3	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	51 759	15.8	12.6	8.2	51.1	78.8	24.1	77.4
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Beaver County .....	2 439	9.1	4.1	1.3	1.2	.5	723	8.2	7.1	4.7	48.2	70.7	13.3	69.4
Box Elder County .....	19 398	7.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	3 507	12.3	11.0	5.1	53.9	78.8	29.4	77.4
Coche County .....	40 933	5.3	1.5	1.4	.7	.9	5 488	16.5	13.8	8.3	60.2	77.7	34.1	77.1
Davis County .....	103 900	6.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	11 164	17.2	12.6	10.4	56.5	78.4	27.8	77.5
Iron County .....	12 020	7.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.0	1 910	19.5	16.8	11.1	43.4	75.1	25.7	73.8
Jobb County .....	3 038	7.5	2.3	4.2	1.4	3.2	720	18.6	17.4	6.9	44.5	81.9	36.4	79.7
Millard County .....	5 599	7.7	2.5	1.3	.8	.6	1 277	11.3	11.0	3.8	53.1	76.8	14.0	75.4
Rich County .....	835	6.3	4.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	194	12.9	10.3	5.7	30.2	76.7	—	74.5
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	1 028	11.2	4.4	3.7	1.6	2.9	56	14.3	14.3	—	53.0	87.4	—	84.9
Tooele County .....	15 292	8.9	3.7	2.9	1.4	1.9	2 223	15.9	13.4	9.1	46.9	79.7	14.2	77.7
Washington County .....	24 555	8.1	3.6	2.3	1.4	1.5	7 679	12.9	10.8	6.0	39.0	73.8	20.4	71.7
Weber County .....	91 034	8.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.4	16 818	17.0	12.9	8.6	48.3	81.6	21.7	79.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bountiful city .....	21 292	5.8	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	3 677	14.3	10.9	8.3	58.1	77.8	31.4	77.2
Brigham City city .....	8 553	8.0	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.8	1 695	13.6	11.2	6.2	50.2	77.9	31.7	76.3
Cedar City city .....	8 142	5.6	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.3	1 111	21.9	17.6	12.6	39.5	76.3	28.5	75.1
Centerville city .....	6 235	4.2	1.0	.7	.5	.4	567	20.3	17.8	13.9	65.4	80.1	33.3	79.7
Clearfield city .....	11 438	8.3	2.7	3.8	1.5	2.9	1 124	14.4	9.3	9.4	53.1	68.8	40.2	67.9
Kaysville city .....	7 434	5.2	1.8	1.3	.6	.8	827	19.2	12.9	12.8	46.9	76.5	17.8	75.3
Layton city .....	23 709	6.8	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.5	1 866	16.4	11.0	10.8	57.0	80.9	28.4	79.8
Logan city .....	21 251	5.0	1.3	1.3	.5	.9	2 667	19.3	15.3	10.5	63.3	75.4	39.4	74.9
North Ogden city .....	6 612	5.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.8	760	14.7	10.9	7.6	52.7	80.2	7.9	79.6
Ogden city .....	36 993	11.8	5.5	4.8	2.5	3.5	8 953	20.5	15.8	10.0	44.0	81.1	22.2	78.1
Roy city .....	13 919	6.4	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1 863	10.6	7.6	6.9	58.6	85.3	16.8	84.3
St. George city .....	14 799	7.3	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	4 968	13.1	10.4	6.3	41.1	76.0	24.1	74.1
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	932	11.6	4.8	4.1	1.7	3.2	56	14.3	14.3	—	50.0	86.7	—	83.8
South Ogden city .....	7 031	6.8	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.1	1 600	10.8	8.3	6.3	58.4	81.1	34.3	80.2
Tooele city .....	8 056	10.4	5.1	4.4	2.1	2.9	1 457	17.6	14.5	9.9	39.8	79.1	12.0	76.3
District 2 .....	340 779	6.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	49 539	18.0	14.5	10.0	51.6	81.7	29.7	80.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	340 779	6.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	49 539	18.0	14.5	10.0	51.6	81.7	29.7	80.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Canyon Rim CDP .....	5 839	5.3	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.8	1 843	15.3	11.6	7.9	46.6	81.1	16.2	80.1
Cottonwood Heights CDP .....	18 309	4.3	1.0	1.9	.8	1.4	1 283	15.7	12.8	8.8	63.9	82.5	27.4	82.1
Cottonwood West CDP .....	11 048	5.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	2 639	13.2	9.8	8.3	58.5	81.7	22.7	81.3
East Millcreek CDP .....	12 241	4.4	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.7	3 238	10.3	8.2	6.6	55.1	76.4	36.6	76.0
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP .....	8 302	5.9	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.8	1 816	13.5	9.8	8.9	59.8	77.9	49.5	77.1
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	15 371	9.5	4.2	2.8	1.6	1.8	1 199	15.6	11.6	10.1	48.4	79.3	23.8	77.2
Midvale city .....	7 507	9.0	5.3	4.3	2.3	2.6	1 234	22.2	17.9	15.2	35.1	82.7	17.3	79.8
Millcreek CDP .....	20 321	8.4	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.2	3 828	19.4	16.8	8.3	47.7	84.1	37.0	82.2
Murray city .....	19 247	6.6	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.8	3 131	15.4	11.5	9.1	47.9	83.4	27.7	81.9
Riverton city .....	5 929	4.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	.9	406	14.8	12.6	9.9	60.0	80.6	37.9	80.1
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	75 837	8.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.9	18 162	21.3	17.3	11.8	48.2	81.5	28.3	79.5
Sandy city .....	42 189	4.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	2 421	19.0	16.1	9.5	58.8	80.8	31.3	80.2
South Jordan city .....	6 536	6.1	2.0	2.1	.7	1.6	486	24.9	17.5	15.8	45.6	79.8	13.3	78.2
South Salt Lake city .....	6 363	9.5	4.3	4.5	2.1	3.3	1 210	24.2	19.8	14.2	45.1	85.2	26.1	82.6
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	28 010	5.9	1.7	2.8	1.1	2.1	1 874	14.8	12.7	8.5	58.9	84.3	30.9	83.4
Union CDP .....	8 789	6.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.5	1 041	11.5	8.5	5.2	61.1	85.3	26.3	84.5
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	23 275	7.1	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	1 054	19.4	14.9	10.1	53.7	83.1	31.8	81.7
District 3 .....	329 726	7.8	3.3	3.0	1.4	2.1	42 942	17.5	14.2	9.5	46.7	75.5	27.7	73.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Carbon County .....	11 311	8.3	4.9	3.5	1.8	2.4	2 614	15.5	12.0	8.8	33.7	73.6	26.5	71.1
Daggett County .....	405	7.9	2.2	.7	.7	—	68	11.8	11.8	4.4	59.4	74.5	66.7	73.4
Duchesne County .....	6 644	10.9	5.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1 036	14.6	11.7	7.3	45.2	72.6	23.8	70.5
Emery County .....	5 483	9.8	4.7	1.4	1.3	.5	773	15.1	13.5	7.6	42.5	75.2	18.8	72.6
Garfield County .....	2 121	9.2	4.4	2.1	.8	1.6	546	10.6	8.2	6.6	35.9	77.4	12.5	74.0
Grand County .....	3 913	10.9	6.2	2.6	2.2	.9	777	7.7	7.7	3.3	30.1	78.8	3.5	75.1
Kane County .....	2 737	6.2	2.5	1.9	.8	1.0	697	11.8	7.7	8.2	41.2	75.0	—	73.5
Morgan County .....	2 973	6.0	2.6	.7	.7	.4	458	20.7	20.7	9.2	50.3	78.1	15.0	76.9
Piute County .....	654	16.1	6.0	1.5	1.2	.3	248	12.9	12.1	4.0	37.1	69.0	25.0	64.4
Salt Lake County (pt.) .....	88 195	9.6	4.0	3.6	1.9	2.4	9 285	22.3	17.0	12.2	47.0	82.3	24.0	80.0
San Juan County .....	6 947	12.6	7.2	22.9	3.7	21.7	787	25.7	16.8	22.5	36.0	67.0	44.5	63.8
Sanpete County .....	8 559	8.5	3.9	1.5	1.3	.7	2 106	15.4	14.9	5.8	41.0	68.2	7.3	66.7
Sevier County .....	7 880	9.5	4.1	2.8	1.2	2.0	1 990	16.9	14.0	6.4	47.5	75.3	24.7	73.2
Summit County .....	9 753	5.2	1.7	1.5	.8	.9	892	8.1	8.1	2.4	61.1	82.5	13.2	81.9
Uintah County .....	11 970	10.6	5.1	4.0	2.0	2.7	1 697	17.1	12.9	12.7	44.6	71.1	18.0	69.3
Utah County .....	153 360	6.0	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.4	17 784	17.2	14.3	9.1	50.2	72.4	35.7	71.4
Wasatch County .....	5 732	8.1	3.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	848	13.6	8.5	9.7	47.8	80.7	13.8	78.8
Wayne County .....	1 089	9.2	4.4	1.9	1.4	.9	336	16.7	16.4	7.7	38.0	76.5	—	74.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
American Fork city .....	7 869	5.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	2.4	1 212	16.7	14.4	7.4	49.9	79.7	62.2	78.3
Kearns CDP (pt.) .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Mogno CDP .....	9 466	9.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.1	1 055	19.2	15.6	9.2	46.1	81.7	17.8	79.4
Orem city .....	36 057	6.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	3 992	16.5	14.2	9.4	52.0	76.0	35.3	75.1
Pleasant Grove city .....	7 066	7.2	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.6	913	18.5	15.7	9.4	48.5	77.6	29.1	76.3
Provo city .....	60 411	4.9	1.6	1.3	.7	.8	5 414	16.0	13.2	8.4	52.4	66.1	32.1	65.6
Salt Lake City city (pt.) .....	22 142	12.0	6.1	4.2	2.2	2.7	4 245	23.2	17.8	11.0	40.3	80.7	28.2	76.9
Spanish Fork city .....	5 969	8.3	2.9	3.6	1.5	2.7	1 036	22.5	20.2	9.2	49.8	78.5	45.5	76.5
Springville city .....	7 466	5.6	2.9	3.5	1.6	2.7	1 412	13.8	9.9	7.2	39.4	76.7	26.7	75.3
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) .....	3 200	8.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	.5	271	24.0	21.4	18.1	48.4	82.7	49.1	80.5
West Jordan city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city .....	52 156	8.7	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.5	3 453	22.4	16.3	14.3	51.3	83.4	21.7	81.7



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined												Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level												Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over							
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
The State -----	11 029	29 470	33 246	15 969	1 694 357	192 415	11.4	75 504	12.2	48 940	10.9	12 682	8.8	35 443	8.6				
District 1 -----	10 856	30 563	34 232	15 085	566 715	56 973	10.1	22 866	10.8	15 022	9.7	4 401	8.5	10 473	7.4				
COUNTY																			
Beaver County -----	8 558	21 092	25 000	8 402	4 702	631	13.4	260	15.2	181	13.6	88	12.2	129	10.6				
Box Elder County -----	11 045	33 468	36 648	14 466	36 330	2 629	7.2	1 161	7.9	830	7.5	391	11.1	520	5.7				
Coche County -----	9 544	26 949	31 562	13 760	69 001	9 353	13.6	2 871	11.3	1 838	10.3	541	9.9	1 384	8.7				
Davis County -----	11 611	35 108	38 050	18 064	186 147	13 291	7.1	5 778	7.8	3 782	6.9	622	5.6	2 530	5.5				
Iron County -----	8 539	23 185	27 283	12 840	20 101	3 380	16.8	1 185	16.4	803	14.9	177	9.3	605	12.4				
Juab County -----	8 332	23 569	27 342	10 722	5 699	604	10.6	268	12.3	182	10.7	89	12.4	102	7.3				
Millard County -----	8 574	26 376	30 342	10 221	11 208	1 569	14.0	856	17.8	609	16.8	184	14.4	274	10.0				
Rich County -----	8 610	24 940	28 333	9 562	1 695	238	14.0	116	16.0	90	16.7	28	14.4	48	11.4				
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	10 228	24 936	24 968	19 625	1 570	125	8.0	64	12.6	43	10.1	—	—	14	4.3				
Tooele County -----	10 568	30 178	33 507	14 860	26 273	3 012	11.5	1 403	14.7	898	12.4	216	9.7	619	9.1				
Washington County -----	9 450	24 602	27 690	11 883	47 959	6 390	13.3	2 741	15.7	1 884	14.7	624	8.1	1 110	9.2				
Weber County -----	11 637	30 125	34 464	15 670	156 030	15 751	10.1	6 163	11.8	3 882	10.2	1 441	8.6	3 138	7.8				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Bountiful city -----	14 399	38 346	41 917	16 060	36 282	1 780	4.9	773	6.1	552	5.7	166	4.5	401	4.2				
Brigham City city -----	11 819	33 784	37 181	15 205	15 558	1 062	6.8	445	7.5	328	7.5	158	9.3	206	5.2				
Cedar City city -----	8 960	23 415	28 758	13 833	12 819	2 243	17.5	655	15.0	430	13.4	77	6.9	375	12.3				
Centerville city -----	12 078	42 032	46 026	20 387	11 485	410	3.6	258	5.0	210	5.2	19	3.4	71	2.7				
Clearfield city -----	8 672	26 875	28 678	14 229	21 320	3 733	17.5	1 061	13.2	671	12.1	123	10.9	534	10.6				
Kaysville city -----	11 142	39 221	41 687	15 505	13 973	751	5.4	357	5.9	237	5.4	34	4.1	167	5.1				
Layton city -----	11 545	34 466	37 118	20 299	41 652	2 949	7.1	1 536	9.4	961	8.2	103	5.5	644	6.1				
Logan city -----	9 394	21 312	26 178	14 185	31 626	6 847	21.6	1 668	18.4	979	17.6	217	8.1	926	12.7				
North Ogden city -----	11 895	41 178	42 294	19 276	11 645	338	2.9	130	2.7	101	2.7	26	3.4	73	2.6				
Ogden city -----	10 754	23 487	28 649	13 748	62 458	10 482	16.8	3 914	21.6	2 338	18.2	968	10.8	2 141	13.1				
Roy city -----	11 602	35 018	37 446	16 755	24 322	1 065	4.4	447	5.1	347	5.4	121	6.5	209	3.3				
St. George city -----	10 520	25 947	29 802	13 405	28 026	3 551	12.7	1 305	14.2	852	12.9	282	5.7	576	7.9				
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	10 044	24 779	24 743	18 375	1 446	95	6.6	47	9.9	26	6.4	—	—	7	2.4				
South Ogden city -----	14 031	33 524	37 023	19 955	11 892	881	7.4	356	10.4	233	9.4	55	3.4	162	4.9				
Tooele city -----	11 090	29 784	33 389	14 217	13 746	1 641	11.9	773	16.7	465	13.4	110	7.5	352	9.4				
District 2 -----	12 971	30 960	36 350	17 633	565 847	50 326	8.9	19 256	10.0	12 309	8.8	3 598	7.3	9 331	6.7				
COUNTY																			
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	12 971	30 960	36 350	17 633	565 847	50 326	8.9	19 256	10.0	12 309	8.8	3 598	7.3	9 331	6.7				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Canyon Rim COP -----	13 786	33 284	37 926	17 165	10 517	476	4.5	221	7.1	126	5.8	41	2.2	93	3.2				
Cottonwood Heights COP -----	15 273	43 429	46 261	26 941	28 685	1 307	4.6	615	6.1	416	5.3	62	4.8	276	3.8				
Cottonwood West COP -----	16 373	33 750	37 700	21 878	17 449	1 124	6.4	395	9.2	255	7.8	119	4.5	254	5.2				
East Millcreek COP -----	15 919	37 257	43 371	19 476	20 913	804	3.8	275	4.5	233	5.1	108	3.3	158	2.8				
Holladay-Cottonwood COP -----	19 358	39 667	47 321	19 984	13 986	726	5.2	309	7.3	180	5.6	40	2.2	146	3.9				
Kearns COP (pt.) -----	8 010	28 532	29 267	19 420	28 162	3 170	11.3	1 755	14.3	1 212	13.5	115	9.6	626	9.3				
Midvale city -----	9 631	21 183	23 681	14 583	11 814	2 446	20.7	1 054	30.7	578	26.3	149	12.1	550	17.6				
Millcreek COP -----	11 819	23 709	26 469	18 513	31 481	4 587	14.6	1 686	21.5	1 062	22.3	314	8.2	972	11.8				
Murray city -----	13 216	28 950	33 504	19 393	31 135	2 505	8.0	1 012	10.7	713	10.6	291	9.3	480	5.9				
Riverton city -----	9 391	36 242	37 127	18 281	11 257	512	4.5	205	3.9	163	4.1	58	14.3	109	4.4				
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	14 839	22 898	31 921	15 336	117 626	18 286	15.5	4 836	18.0	2 761	15.8	1 689	9.3	2 890	10.4				
Sandy city -----	12 840	43 971	45 611	22 827	74 600	3 141	4.2	1 450	4.4	1 026	4.1	176	7.3	563	3.2				
South Jordan city -----	10 626	43 804	45 205	17 292	12 214	392	3.2	215	3.8	174	3.8	19	3.9	64	2.4				
South Salt Lake city -----	10 034	18 627	24 212	12 934	9 964	1 718	17.2	688	26.1	394	23.9	108	8.9	350	14.1				
Taylorsville-Bennion COP (pt.) -----	10 861	33 265	36 136	22 461	47 067	2 520	5.4	1 236	6.6	821	6.0	88	4.7	475	4.2				
Union COP -----	12 796	31 271	33 969	24 233	13 567	958	7.1	423	10.3	242	8.5	71	6.8	213	6.1				
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	9 434	33 273	35 230	16 853	42 545	2 968	7.0	1 562	7.9	1 091	7.5	71	6.7	639	6.6				
District 3 -----	9 259	26 570	29 629	14 414	561 795	85 116	15.2	33 382	15.5	21 609	13.8	4 683	10.9	15 639	11.7				
COUNTY																			
Carbon County -----	10 225	25 555	31 208	11 086	19 886	2 858	14.4	1 151	16.7	765	14.3	295	11.3	677	12.9				
Daguerre County -----	9 575	22 941	26 167	12 250	687	102	14.8	50	20.9	34	19.3	14	20.6	20	10.5				
Ouchesne County -----	8 197	23 653	26 491	8 329	12 544	2 350	18.7	1 170	21.9	788	19.6	206	19.9	483	15.6				
Emery County -----	9 257	30 525	34 401	11 727	10 257	1 080	10.5	485	11.0	341	9.9	126	16.3	242	9.7				
Garfield County -----	8 248	21 160	23 701	10 764	3 952	583	14.8	286	20.2	203	19.4	72	13.2	120	11.4				
Grand County -----	9 899	21 695	26 500	11 852	6 532	956	14.6	339	16.5	200	12.8	83	10.7	209	11.7				
Kane County -----	8 721	21 134	24 904	11 437	5 136	836	16.3	390	20.6	272	18.9	117	16.8	178	13.3				
Morgan County -----	10 448	33 274	36 105	11 437	5 526	474	8.6	235	10.3	178	10.1	54	11.8	93	6.9				
Plute County -----	8 160	19 125	22 273	7 595	1 277	268	21.0	107	25.3	73	21.3	47	19.0	59	16.9				
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	9 376	26 964	29 514	16 595	148 687	20 174	13.6	9 660	17.3	6 240	15.5	992	10.7	4 301	11.7				
San Juan County -----	5 907	17 289	19 183	7 526	12 431	4 523	36.4	2 022	38.5	1 371	35.4	319	40.5	933	33.1				
Sanpete County -----	7 585	20 197	23 956	8 141	15 706	3 176	20.2	1 267	20.8	937	19.7	335	15.9	542	14.4				
Sevier County -----	8 615	23 300	27 986	9 232	15 195	2 259	14.9	947	16.1	696	15.4	381	19.1	462	11.9				
Summit County -----	16 739	36 756	40 162	24 935	15 326	1 107	7.2	425	8.3	293	7.8	77	8.6	196	5.1				
Uintah County -----	8 379	23 968	26 489	11 456	22 047	4 127	18.7	2 029	22.3	1 350	19.8	196	11.5	910	16.5				
Utah County -----	9 051	27 432	30 536	15 010	254 496	39 100													



Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pover- ty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All oges		Reloted children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
West Jordan city (pt.)-----	9 511	29 510	31 238	18 561	86 418	9 913	11.5	4 816	14.2	3 151	12.8	345	10.0	2 147 10.1		
West Valley City city-----																

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut												Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)					
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Percent unemployed				
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Total			Percent unemployed			
District 1 -----	574 205	1 352	493	144	82	2 060	72.8	8.5	3 243	2 088	16.5	6 014	5 001	40.3	1 348	42.1	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas -----	630	75	16	1	1	176	47.7	2.3	215	95	8.4	5 482	305	40.0	71	38.0	
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) -----	45	—	—	—	—	35	54.3	11.4	35	14	28.6	1 325	42	100.0	7	100.0	
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	568	65	16	1	1	134	48.5	—	163	76	5.3	5 144	246	32.5	64	31.3	
Skull Valley Reservation, UT -----	17	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	5	—	20 647	17	—	—	—	
District 3 -----	574 233	4 595	1 386	193	81	6 350	51.9	5.4	9 023	5 122	25.6	4 256	14 880	47.8	4 685	49.3	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas -----	23 045	2 394	698	105	61	3 762	40.0	4.1	5 040	2 466	35.3	3 894	8 113	53.4	2 471	51.5	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) -----	5 500	1 526	514	64	32	2 505	34.7	4.4	3 356	1 562	39.0	3 572	5 222	57.0	1 578	55.6	
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	56	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	19	5	—	1 960	39	92.3	12	100.0	
Uiniah and Ouray Reservation, UT -----	17 235	804	173	41	29	1 130	52.3	4.1	1 498	798	28.6	4 520	2 606	46.3	823	42.5	
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	254	58	11	—	—	118	39.0	—	167	101	32.7	4 304	246	46.7	58	58.6	



Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>366 010</b>	<b>126 454</b>	<b>125 475</b>	<b>114 081</b>
1, detached	318 700	109 597	110 270	98 833
1, attached	11 363	4 096	5 040	2 227
2	3 685	940	1 739	1 006
3 or 4	2 007	863	845	299
5 to 9	2 056	469	1 306	281
10 to 19	1 499	305	898	296
20 to 49	909	151	603	155
50 or more	695	—	695	—
Mobile home or trailer	22 871	9 468	3 323	10 080
Other	2 225	565	756	904
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>171 263</b>	<b>50 412</b>	<b>67 973</b>	<b>52 878</b>
1, detached	44 651	15 455	13 407	15 789
1, attached	8 880	3 172	3 671	2 037
2	20 416	5 204	7 661	7 551
3 or 4	25 436	9 441	7 771	8 224
5 to 9	15 560	4 266	6 922	4 372
10 to 19	23 645	5 565	12 557	5 523
20 to 49	18 202	3 865	9 430	4 907
50 or more	7 505	1 062	5 263	1 180
Mobile home or trailer	4 944	1 932	470	2 542
Other	2 024	450	821	753
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>598 388</b>	<b>196 438</b>	<b>206 567</b>	<b>195 383</b>
1989 to March 1990	8 984	3 952	2 006	3 026
1985 to 1988	56 664	21 365	19 991	15 308
1980 to 1984	80 250	25 824	26 122	28 304
1970 to 1979	168 147	51 162	55 998	60 987
1960 to 1969	82 603	27 742	29 396	25 465
1950 to 1959	74 474	24 524	28 405	21 545
1940 to 1949	46 487	15 335	16 443	14 709
1939 or earlier	80 779	26 534	28 206	26 039
Median	1971	1971	1970	1972
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>598 388</b>	<b>196 438</b>	<b>206 567</b>	<b>195 383</b>
No bedroom	8 757	2 679	3 047	3 031
1 bedroom	63 245	17 626	27 735	17 884
2 bedrooms	165 768	52 119	56 967	56 682
3 bedrooms	186 595	65 113	57 938	63 544
4 bedrooms	110 317	37 900	37 574	34 843
5 or more bedrooms	63 706	21 001	23 306	19 399
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>366 010</b>	<b>126 454</b>	<b>125 475</b>	<b>114 081</b>
No bedroom	919	200	222	497
1 bedroom	8 981	2 844	2 888	3 249
2 bedrooms	65 497	21 817	21 994	21 686
3 bedrooms	138 776	49 662	45 620	43 494
4 bedrooms	94 655	33 027	33 273	28 355
5 or more bedrooms	57 182	18 904	21 478	16 800
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>171 263</b>	<b>50 412</b>	<b>67 973</b>	<b>52 878</b>
No bedroom	4 932	1 461	2 288	1 183
1 bedroom	42 120	10 573	21 498	10 049
2 bedrooms	76 166	22 762	29 360	24 044
3 bedrooms	32 923	10 800	9 920	12 203
4 bedrooms	10 686	3 367	3 500	3 819
5 or more bedrooms	4 436	1 449	1 407	1 580

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 438	206 567	195 383
Complete plumbing facilities.....	592 522	195 188	205 771	191 563
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 866	1 250	796	3 820
Owner-occupied housing units.....	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
Complete plumbing facilities.....	364 346	126 174	125 191	112 981
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 664	280	284	1 100
Renter-occupied housing units.....	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
Complete plumbing facilities.....	170 764	50 251	67 806	52 707
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	499	161	167	171
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 438	206 567	195 383
Public system or private company.....	573 222	188 175	205 064	179 983
Individual drilled well.....	17 106	6 114	1 034	9 958
Individual dug well.....	1 416	532	145	739
Some other source.....	6 644	1 617	324	4 703
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 438	206 567	195 383
Public sewer.....	528 864	168 862	203 417	156 585
Septic tank or cesspool.....	65 403	26 686	3 002	35 715
Other means.....	4 121	890	148	3 083
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>				
All housing units.....	598 388	196 438	206 567	195 383
Complete kitchen facilities.....	592 639	194 988	205 837	191 814
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	5 749	1 450	730	3 569
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Occupied housing units.....	537 273	176 866	193 448	166 959
Utility gas.....	440 040	135 252	176 243	128 545
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12 279	5 081	1 065	6 133
Electricity.....	51 047	23 272	13 704	14 071
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	7 048	4 240	350	2 458
Cool or coke.....	7 202	1 820	196	5 186
Wood.....	17 349	6 481	808	10 060
Solar energy.....	525	190	109	226
Other fuel.....	1 326	390	728	208
No fuel used.....	457	140	245	72
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>				
Occupied housing units.....	537 273	176 866	193 448	166 959
Telephone in unit.....	515 801	170 289	187 547	157 965
No telephone in unit.....	21 472	6 577	5 901	8 994
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
None.....	10 577	2 805	3 986	3 786
1.....	75 047	24 920	27 375	22 752
2.....	167 060	57 869	58 549	50 642
3 or more.....	113 326	40 860	35 565	36 901
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
None.....	18 491	4 821	9 047	4 623
1.....	77 939	21 746	33 146	23 047
2.....	57 692	18 521	21 192	17 979
3 or more.....	17 141	5 324	4 588	7 229
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 664	280	284	1 100
1.00 or less.....	1 115	257	264	594
1.01 or more.....	549	23	20	506
Renter-occupied housing units.....	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	499	161	167	171
1.00 or less.....	442	133	167	142
1.01 or more.....	57	28	-	29
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>				
Occupied housing units.....	98 836	34 993	34 431	29 412
Owner-occupied housing units.....	83 954	30 487	27 357	26 110
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	491	109	103	279
No telephone in unit.....	1 767	575	422	770
No vehicle available.....	13 259	3 874	5 740	3 645

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Occupied housing units -----	537 273	176 866	193 448	166 959
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
1 person -----	53 788	18 015	19 812	15 961
2 persons -----	106 772	38 437	36 225	32 110
3 persons -----	53 483	18 024	19 444	16 015
4 persons -----	56 693	18 942	20 891	16 860
5 persons -----	41 172	14 308	13 350	13 514
6 persons -----	27 808	9 804	8 521	9 483
7 or more persons -----	26 294	8 924	7 232	10 138
Median -----	2.92	2.88	2.84	3.06
Renter-occupied housing units -----	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
1 person -----	47 973	12 757	25 312	9 904
2 persons -----	46 328	13 111	19 714	13 503
3 persons -----	30 195	9 626	10 280	10 289
4 persons -----	23 540	7 372	6 809	9 359
5 persons -----	12 189	4 161	3 223	4 805
6 persons -----	6 726	2 056	1 549	3 121
7 or more persons -----	4 312	1 329	1 086	1 897
Median -----	2.31	2.45	1.94	2.79
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
1989 to March 1990 -----	36 759	12 729	12 542	11 488
1985 to 1988 -----	88 549	30 977	32 237	25 335
1980 to 1984 -----	57 418	20 054	19 737	17 627
1970 to 1979 -----	92 686	30 993	31 339	30 354
1960 to 1969 -----	40 974	14 819	14 011	12 144
1959 or earlier -----	49 624	16 882	15 609	17 133
Renter-occupied housing units -----	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
1989 to March 1990 -----	95 568	28 579	36 663	30 326
1985 to 1988 -----	57 592	16 926	23 080	17 586
1980 to 1984 -----	10 276	2 712	4 619	2 945
1970 to 1979 -----	5 439	1 561	2 539	1 339
1960 to 1969 -----	1 248	275	595	378
1959 or earlier -----	1 140	359	477	304
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	366 010	126 454	125 475	114 081
Under 25 years -----	5 962	2 131	1 682	2 149
25 to 34 years -----	67 169	22 863	23 538	20 768
35 to 44 years -----	91 584	29 594	33 648	28 342
45 to 54 years -----	62 956	21 612	21 838	19 506
55 to 64 years -----	54 385	19 767	17 412	17 206
65 to 74 years -----	48 477	17 869	15 659	14 949
75 years and over -----	35 477	12 618	11 698	11 161
Renter-occupied housing units -----	171 263	50 412	67 973	52 878
Under 25 years -----	36 007	10 581	11 684	13 742
25 to 34 years -----	66 282	19 960	25 949	20 373
35 to 44 years -----	31 520	9 045	13 382	9 093
45 to 54 years -----	14 358	4 102	6 029	4 227
55 to 64 years -----	8 214	2 218	3 855	2 141
65 to 74 years -----	7 198	2 086	3 370	1 742
75 years and over -----	7 684	2 420	3 704	1 560
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>				
Condominium housing units -----	33 226	9 825	14 966	8 435
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	13 695	4 248	7 329	2 118
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	11 116	2 732	5 669	2 715
Vacant condominium housing units -----	8 415	2 845	1 968	3 602
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 674	39 710	46 012	35 870
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 280	22 221	23 078	21 310
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	169 793	49 751	67 764	52 278
Less than \$100 -----	1 984	865	727	392
\$100 to \$199 -----	10 459	3 762	3 206	3 491
\$200 to \$299 -----	31 280	8 973	11 835	10 472
\$300 to \$399 -----	53 767	15 247	22 033	16 487
\$400 to \$499 -----	33 938	10 015	14 976	8 947
\$500 to \$599 -----	15 667	4 262	6 907	4 498
\$600 to \$749 -----	9 628	2 687	3 788	3 153
\$750 to \$999 -----	4 782	929	1 854	1 999
\$1,000 or more -----	1 497	243	789	465
No cash rent -----	6 791	2 768	1 649	2 374
Median (dollars) -----	369	364	379	358
Mean (dollars) -----	395	380	404	396



Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	306 226	104 837	109 225	92 164
With a mortgage.....	213 968	72 426	80 987	60 555
Less than \$200.....	1 002	387	210	405
\$200 to \$299.....	7 580	2 971	1 990	2 619
\$300 to \$399.....	16 946	6 287	4 952	5 707
\$400 to \$499.....	25 032	8 706	7 103	9 223
\$500 to \$599.....	32 276	10 650	10 260	11 366
\$600 to \$799.....	67 017	23 197	24 747	19 073
\$800 to \$999.....	36 064	12 247	16 622	7 195
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21 021	6 647	10 641	3 733
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4 704	1 028	2 905	771
\$2,000 or more.....	2 326	306	1 557	463
Median (dollars).....	667	657	728	609
Mean (dollars).....	723	693	800	656
Not mortgaged.....	92 258	32 411	28 238	31 609
Less than \$100.....	3 614	1 232	620	1 762
\$100 to \$199.....	52 302	20 129	12 614	19 559
\$200 to \$299.....	28 190	8 972	10 814	8 404
\$300 to \$399.....	5 505	1 486	2 750	1 269
\$400 or more.....	2 647	592	1 440	615
Median (dollars).....	185	179	206	177
Mean (dollars).....	200	190	227	187
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	306 226	104 837	109 225	92 164
Less than \$20,000.....	60 726	19 693	18 301	22 732
Less than 20 percent.....	21 834	7 532	5 706	8 596
20 to 24 percent.....	6 470	2 126	1 978	2 366
25 to 29 percent.....	5 570	1 770	1 606	2 194
30 to 34 percent.....	4 748	1 502	1 387	1 859
35 percent or more.....	20 972	6 333	7 293	7 346
Not computed.....	1 132	430	331	371
Median.....	26.3	24.9	29.1	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	84 727	29 176	27 849	27 702
Less than 20 percent.....	38 119	14 104	11 007	13 008
20 to 24 percent.....	14 119	4 807	4 344	4 968
25 to 29 percent.....	13 940	4 579	4 693	4 668
30 to 34 percent.....	8 847	2 743	3 457	2 647
35 percent or more.....	9 687	2 933	4 348	2 406
Not computed.....	15	10	5	5
Median.....	21.5	20.5	23.4	20.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	76 196	26 848	26 847	22 501
Less than 20 percent.....	45 159	16 212	13 869	15 078
20 to 24 percent.....	18 066	6 472	6 885	4 709
25 to 29 percent.....	8 295	2 816	3 772	1 707
30 to 34 percent.....	2 843	851	1 418	574
35 percent or more.....	1 809	489	887	433
Not computed.....	24	8	16	14.9
Median.....	16.9	16.6	19.3	19 229
\$50,000 or more.....	84 577	29 120	36 228	16 864
Less than 20 percent.....	69 703	24 458	28 381	1 502
20 to 24 percent.....	9 696	3 281	4 913	518
25 to 29 percent.....	2 958	797	1 643	219
30 to 34 percent.....	1 212	289	704	106
35 percent or more.....	936	250	580	20
Not computed.....	72	45	7	11.4
Median.....	12.1	11.9	12.8	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	169 793	49 751	67 764	52 278
Less than \$10,000.....	39 234	11 324	15 051	12 859
Less than 20 percent.....	1 255	525	530	200
20 to 24 percent.....	1 363	453	597	313
25 to 29 percent.....	2 312	860	888	564
30 to 34 percent.....	2 043	727	726	590
35 percent or more.....	28 163	7 470	10 849	9 844
Not computed.....	4 098	1 289	1 461	1 348
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	50 196	14 521	19 564	16 111
Less than 20 percent.....	6 329	2 235	1 873	2 221
20 to 24 percent.....	9 192	2 499	3 808	2 885
25 to 29 percent.....	10 171	2 806	4 315	3 050
30 to 34 percent.....	8 040	2 386	3 407	2 247
35 percent or more.....	14 223	3 608	5 684	4 931
Not computed.....	2 241	987	477	777
Median.....	29.2	28.6	29.5	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	51 133	15 242	20 519	15 372
Less than 20 percent.....	29 002	9 017	11 359	8 626
20 to 24 percent.....	11 589	3 269	4 978	3 342
25 to 29 percent.....	5 319	1 412	2 307	1 600
30 to 34 percent.....	1 900	496	835	569
35 percent or more.....	1 638	290	615	733
Not computed.....	1 685	758	425	502
Median.....	17.0	16.1	17.7	17.2
\$35,000 or more.....	29 230	8 664	12 630	7 936
Less than 20 percent.....	25 557	7 650	11 198	6 709
20 to 24 percent.....	1 999	500	878	621
25 to 29 percent.....	594	134	234	226
30 to 34 percent.....	163	34	40	89
35 percent or more.....	96	18	68	10
Not computed.....	821	328	212	281
Median.....	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Utah					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	508 481	3 660	6 011	8 744	21 706	168 160	1 643	1 312	2 290	6 861
Owner-occupied housing units -----	352 864	1 348	2 788	4 291	10 701	122 579	612	411	1 159	3 640
Renter-occupied housing units -----	155 617	2 312	3 223	4 453	11 005	45 581	1 031	901	1 131	3 221
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	295 618	1 171	1 718	3 688	9 354	101 570	542	335	953	3 134
With a mortgage -----	205 853	959	945	2 998	7 485	69 837	462	288	705	2 474
Less than \$300 -----	8 089	37	158	102	378	3 199	17	20	30	147
\$300 to \$499 -----	40 196	200	229	542	1 829	14 312	75	86	158	733
\$500 to \$699 -----	65 512	339	294	1 094	2 636	22 431	197	78	248	866
\$700 to \$999 -----	64 625	278	216	943	2 145	22 115	133	80	193	586
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	20 513	101	41	224	417	6 468	36	17	65	132
\$1,500 or more -----	6 918	4	7	93	80	1 312	4	7	11	10
Not mortgaged -----	89 765	212	773	690	1 869	31 733	80	47	248	660
Less than \$100 -----	3 144	49	347	41	119	1 158	28	8	24	45
\$100 to \$199 -----	50 940	125	301	399	1 121	19 698	47	26	156	381
\$200 to \$299 -----	27 680	38	102	154	530	8 831	5	13	50	208
\$300 to \$399 -----	5 407	-	10	76	53	1 474	-	-	12	12
\$400 or more -----	2 594	-	13	20	46	572	-	-	6	14
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	154 298	2 304	3 174	4 400	10 939	44 973	1 031	891	1 100	3 191
Less than \$200 -----	10 954	219	460	320	891	3 983	103	186	105	375
\$200 to \$299 -----	27 330	417	829	1 348	2 462	7 826	169	225	329	735
\$300 to \$499 -----	79 919	1 298	1 465	2 100	5 758	22 946	592	375	497	1 625
\$500 to \$749 -----	23 794	258	219	448	1 251	6 610	88	25	92	243
\$750 to \$999 -----	4 564	41	50	62	188	855	17	30	-	70
\$1,000 or more -----	1 475	-	13	4	11	238	-	-	-	5
No cash rent -----	6 262	71	138	118	378	2 515	62	50	77	138
Median (dollars) -----	389	374	331	345	367	382	372	305	331	351
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	508 481	3 660	6 011	8 744	21 706	168 160	1 643	1 312	2 290	6 861
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 191	15	779	88	130	335	5	47	25	37
No vehicle available -----	25 330	632	1 128	689	2 313	6 539	192	231	224	703
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	183 635	1 274	1 108	4 064	7 674	156 686	743	3 591	2 390	7 171
Owner-occupied housing units -----	121 400	421	250	1 946	3 447	108 885	315	2 127	1 186	3 614
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62 235	853	858	2 118	4 227	47 801	428	1 464	1 204	3 557
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	105 595	374	250	1 721	3 160	88 453	255	1 133	1 014	3 060
With a mortgage -----	77 950	305	236	1 444	2 656	58 066	192	421	849	2 355
Less than \$300 -----	2 116	15	6	38	80	2 774	5	132	34	151
\$300 to \$499 -----	11 548	56	40	198	489	14 336	69	103	186	607
\$500 to \$699 -----	21 941	89	111	428	838	21 140	53	105	418	932
\$700 to \$999 -----	27 588	96	71	564	988	14 922	49	65	186	571
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10 381	49	8	138	202	3 664	16	16	21	83
\$1,500 or more -----	4 376	-	-	78	59	1 230	-	-	4	11
Not mortgaged -----	27 645	69	14	277	504	30 387	63	712	165	705
Less than \$100 -----	588	11	4	17	26	1 398	10	335	-	48
\$100 to \$199 -----	12 323	39	4	120	282	18 919	39	271	123	458
\$200 to \$299 -----	10 632	19	6	70	162	8 217	14	83	34	160
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 674	-	-	64	19	1 259	-	10	-	22
\$400 or more -----	1 428	-	-	6	15	594	-	13	8	17
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	62 060	853	847	2 096	4 226	47 265	420	1 436	1 204	3 522
Less than \$200 -----	3 526	83	60	138	316	3 445	33	214	77	200
\$200 to \$299 -----	10 191	216	227	707	919	9 313	32	377	312	808
\$300 to \$499 -----	34 124	448	430	987	2 310	22 849	258	660	616	1 823
\$500 to \$749 -----	10 087	83	102	201	585	7 097	87	92	155	423
\$750 to \$999 -----	1 783	14	8	29	53	1 926	10	12	33	65
\$1,000 or more -----	776	-	13	-	5	461	-	-	4	1
No cash rent -----	1 573	9	7	34	38	2 174	-	81	7	202
Median (dollars) -----	397	355	362	338	374	386	412	326	368	372
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	183 635	1 274	1 108	4 064	7 674	156 686	743	3 591	2 390	7 171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	385	10	6	30	29	471	-	726	33	64
No vehicle available -----	11 665	313	269	286	938	7 126	127	628	179	672



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State	598 388	24.4	13.5	12.0	29.1	5.6	1.0	95.8	88.4	1.0
District 1	196 438	26.0	13.5	10.3	30.0	5.0	.6	95.8	86.0	.7
COUNTY										
Beaver County	2 200	19.8	32.2	12.6	19.2	5.2	3.6	80.2	73.7	3.3
Box Elder County	11 890	18.3	22.8	6.2	36.6	.2	.7	91.3	66.6	.8
Cache County	22 053	19.5	23.7	10.9	33.7	1.7	.5	94.3	76.1	.5
Davis County	55 777	29.5	4.4	6.7	38.1	3.9	.2	99.2	97.5	.2
Iron County	8 499	30.7	12.4	15.0	25.1	12.3	1.2	89.2	72.1	1.9
Juab County	2 311	18.0	41.9	11.9	29.4	.4	4.5	88.4	66.7	5.1
Millard County	4 125	30.2	29.9	7.8	27.2	—	2.5	77.0	45.9	2.7
Rich County	1 859	23.1	25.4	15.4	17.9	10.3	1.9	78.9	46.4	3.2
Salt Lake County (pt.)	840	59.3	4.9	49.0	11.0	—	1.5	95.0	93.7	—
Tooele County	9 510	17.7	12.5	10.8	24.4	1.1	1.0	90.1	83.5	.7
Washington County	19 523	54.8	6.0	14.0	19.7	15.1	1.0	97.6	83.4	.9
Weber County	57 851	17.6	16.1	11.8	25.8	4.9	.4	98.1	91.2	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bountiful city	11 488	16.0	5.4	6.8	48.5	7.6	.1	99.6	99.6	—
Brigham City city	5 204	13.8	15.5	7.1	40.1	.2	.1	99.8	99.2	.3
Cedar City city	4 356	25.2	8.7	9.3	30.9	2.6	—	100.0	98.4	.3
Centerville city	3 088	34.0	6.9	4.6	49.0	15.6	.4	98.7	99.6	.2
Clearfield city	6 516	25.4	2.9	10.2	23.4	3.1	.2	99.9	99.5	.5
Kaysville city	3 852	30.9	5.4	6.2	43.9	.6	.3	99.2	98.8	—
Layton city	13 462	44.7	2.1	10.3	30.7	1.3	.1	99.7	99.0	.1
Logan city	11 440	19.3	21.4	17.8	21.8	2.9	.1	99.4	98.0	.3
North Ogden city	3 238	24.6	5.3	1.6	49.3	3.2	.2	98.3	96.9	.3
Ogden city	27 194	10.5	27.2	20.0	16.0	5.1	.4	99.8	99.5	1.1
Roy city	7 935	28.8	2.8	3.5	30.9	3.2	—	100.0	99.7	.1
St. George city	11 766	62.0	4.4	12.7	18.5	24.3	.4	99.7	95.0	.3
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	792	62.9	4.3	52.0	11.0	—	1.6	98.9	97.5	—
South Ogden city	4 474	14.4	4.0	5.2	30.3	13.9	—	100.0	99.8	.1
Tooele city	5 190	11.0	13.7	9.5	27.0	1.2	.1	100.0	95.3	.1
District 2	206 567	23.3	13.7	14.9	29.5	7.2	.4	99.3	98.5	.4
COUNTY										
Salt Lake County (pt.)	206 567	23.3	13.7	14.9	29.5	7.2	.4	99.3	98.5	.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Canyon Rim COP	3 932	5.9	8.5	5.0	30.8	1.6	—	100.0	99.7	—
Cottonwood Heights COP	9 101	26.8	.9	7.1	49.3	2.6	.3	99.7	99.5	.1
Cottonwood West COP	7 157	17.6	1.4	6.1	26.9	23.1	.1	99.9	99.6	.2
East Millcreek CDP	7 418	5.3	4.4	4.0	46.6	4.1	.1	100.0	99.2	—
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP	4 927	12.3	8.7	6.8	46.4	13.5	.3	99.3	94.5	.3
Kearns CDP (pt.)	8 031	26.9	.4	1.7	27.8	.1	.1	100.0	99.9	.2
Midvale city	4 972	23.8	9.1	26.1	12.7	5.2	.9	100.0	99.6	1.0
Millcreek CDP	14 530	27.0	4.5	19.1	11.9	13.1	.3	98.0	99.6	.1
Murray city	12 347	27.3	5.6	14.7	23.2	15.4	.3	99.3	99.1	.3
Riverton city	2 832	35.8	7.0	4.1	43.8	—	—	98.8	93.2	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	58 347	7.4	38.8	28.8	17.1	8.3	.4	99.9	99.8	.7
Sandy city	20 110	37.6	1.3	3.1	52.9	3.3	.3	99.8	98.8	.2
South Jordan city	2 885	45.7	4.0	2.2	52.1	2.5	.4	99.7	91.6	.3
South Salt Lake city	4 984	19.8	15.9	29.8	6.6	1.2	.2	97.3	99.4	.2
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	14 833	42.0	1.2	10.5	31.0	7.3	.3	99.9	99.6	.2
Union CDP	5 399	39.2	3.6	16.4	21.7	16.3	—	99.7	99.6	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	11 640	44.8	1.2	7.3	35.1	1.2	—	99.7	98.4	.1
District 3	195 383	23.9	13.3	10.7	27.8	4.3	2.0	92.1	80.1	1.8
COUNTY										
Carbon County	8 713	16.1	19.6	8.7	19.4	.6	1.2	98.5	88.8	1.4
Daguerre County	825	26.5	7.5	9.3	10.1	—	3.2	69.3	34.1	2.9
Duchesne County	5 860	24.4	11.8	10.4	20.8	.1	8.3	55.0	39.9	7.3
Emery County	3 928	22.3	20.8	6.6	21.7	.5	4.0	95.0	77.4	4.3
Garfield County	2 488	17.1	31.5	13.1	26.9	1.0	2.5	82.5	22.9	4.1
Grand County	2 992	17.9	8.7	13.6	12.7	—	3.5	84.9	75.4	2.2
Kane County	3 237	40.3	9.3	16.7	20.7	—	2.6	75.4	48.7	1.3
Morgan County	1 681	20.3	22.6	4.6	33.1	—	1.0	60.1	42.5	1.1
Piute County	704	14.1	42.5	14.3	16.8	—	10.8	79.8	—	9.2
Salt Lake County (pt.)	49 932	25.4	6.8	10.5	24.0	3.0	.4	99.3	98.3	.3
San Juan County	4 650	19.0	8.2	35.0	11.6	.2	28.8	63.6	48.4	24.0
Sanpete County	6 570	17.0	44.2	12.3	31.9	.7	4.6	84.4	48.8	3.7
Sevier County	6 059	17.8	29.5	8.2	28.9	—	2.8	89.5	51.5	2.9
Summit County	11 256	42.9	10.6	16.3	20.5	35.0	2.7	87.0	76.2	2.6
Uintah County	8 142	33.1	9.5	6.8	23.1	1.3	1.0	94.9	54.4	1.3
Utah County	72 820	21.0	12.2	9.3	35.5	3.7	.3	96.0	88.8	.4
Wasatch County	4 465	26.5	24.5	7.5	29.8	1.6	1.6	77.7	59.6	2.3
Wayne County	1 061	19.3	29.6	10.5	24.4	—	4.4	83.1	6.1	4.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
American Fork city	4 222	17.4	14.4	5.1	41.9	1.4	.5	97.5	95.6	.2
Kearns CDP (pt.)	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Magna CDP	5 534	24.2	11.7	4.7	27.1	1.2	.2	99.0	98.8	.2
Orem city	17 965	24.3	2.9	5.7	43.7	4.3	.1	99.8	98.6	.6
Pleasant Grove city	3 553	21.8	10.4	5.0	41.6	.8	.5	97.9	94.3	—
Provo city	24 577	21.2	12.7	16.6	24.2	6.9	.2	99.9	99.0	.3
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	14 623	20.4	14.4	15.8	14.4	2.5	.3	99.7	99.0	.5
Spanish Fork city	3 363	13.9	18.3	6.4	34.3	—	.1	98.8	96.8	—
Springville city	4 361	15.1	19.7	8.4	30.9	.5	—	99.6	96.8	.3
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	1 676	15.5	.5	4.4	32.0	16.4	—	100.0	100.0	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	27 367	28.9	1.5	9.3	28.1	2.8	.4	99.7	99.1	.3



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>537 273</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
District 1 -----	176 866	76.5	2.9	13.2	2.4	5.1	4.3	26.4	69.3	3.7
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Beaver County -----	1 594	.3	7.0	26.0	29.9	37.0	5.1	22.8	72.0	5.6
Box Elder County -----	10 954	84.0	5.5	6.1	1.3	3.1	3.4	23.7	72.9	3.9
Cache County -----	21 021	85.5	3.0	7.1	1.5	2.9	3.5	28.7	67.8	3.8
Oavis County -----	53 598	92.4	.5	6.0	—	1.1	2.7	23.3	74.0	2.0
Iron County -----	6 269	34.5	2.7	21.5	20.7	20.7	4.0	25.0	71.0	6.6
Juab County -----	1 801	.3	16.3	27.4	26.3	29.7	3.4	22.2	74.4	6.7
Millard County -----	3 349	.5	22.7	25.8	16.8	34.3	4.2	24.5	71.3	8.1
Rich County -----	521	42.6	13.6	13.8	9.8	20.2	3.3	23.4	73.3	4.0
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	669	41.7	—	57.7	—	.6	5.4	54.9	39.8	3.0
Tooele County -----	8 581	77.8	4.7	8.7	3.6	5.1	5.3	27.4	67.2	8.1
Washington County -----	15 256	10.1	5.9	66.8	2.8	14.5	3.9	30.8	65.3	5.4
Weber County -----	53 253	89.5	1.6	6.3	.3	2.2	6.4	27.9	65.6	3.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Bountiful city -----	11 152	95.0	.9	3.5	—	.5	3.3	22.5	74.2	1.0
Brigham City city -----	4 929	93.6	.9	3.9	.4	1.2	4.1	26.3	69.6	3.3
Cedar City city -----	4 062	39.7	1.6	19.6	24.9	14.3	4.6	25.0	70.5	5.9
Centerville city -----	3 017	95.6	.8	3.2	—	.3	2.0	19.1	78.9	.5
Clearfield city -----	6 168	86.2	.2	12.2	—	1.5	3.9	31.4	64.7	5.2
Kaysville city -----	3 744	92.4	—	6.8	.2	.6	3.1	22.1	74.8	1.6
Layton city -----	12 730	91.5	.5	7.0	—	1.1	3.0	25.9	71.1	2.6
Logan city -----	11 034	88.6	1.1	8.4	.6	1.3	4.9	38.5	56.6	5.1
North Ogden city -----	3 181	95.3	1.0	2.3	—	1.4	2.0	14.6	83.4	—
Ogden city -----	24 239	91.3	.6	6.6	—	1.5	11.4	35.5	53.1	5.8
Roy city -----	7 655	94.8	.2	3.5	—	1.6	2.0	24.0	74.0	1.5
St. George city -----	9 450	6.5	2.9	84.4	2.3	3.8	4.6	33.2	62.2	4.7
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	621	38.3	—	61.0	—	.6	5.8	58.0	36.2	3.2
South Ogden city -----	4 276	86.9	.6	12.0	—	.5	3.6	28.2	68.2	2.7
Tooele city -----	4 842	95.2	.1	2.6	.1	2.0	6.0	28.9	65.1	6.1
District 2 -----	193 448	91.1	.6	7.1	.2	1.1	6.7	31.3	62.0	3.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	193 448	91.1	.6	7.1	.2	1.1	6.7	31.3	62.0	3.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Canyon Rim CDP -----	3 807	96.1	—	3.0	—	.9	4.9	31.0	64.0	.2
Cottonwood Heights CDP -----	8 649	95.2	.5	3.8	.2	.3	2.2	20.4	77.3	.2
Cottonwood West CDP -----	6 885	94.1	.7	5.0	—	.2	2.9	35.8	61.3	.8
East Millcreek CDP -----	7 176	94.0	.3	5.1	.2	.4	2.3	25.1	72.6	.7
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP -----	4 723	93.3	.5	4.9	.2	1.1	1.7	24.9	73.4	.6
Keams CDP (pt.) -----	7 587	96.5	.2	2.0	—	1.3	3.0	21.6	75.4	3.2
Midvale city -----	4 630	79.4	.4	19.4	.2	.7	9.6	42.4	48.0	7.6
Millcreek CDP -----	13 551	92.9	.5	6.1	.2	.3	8.5	44.8	46.7	3.8
Murray city -----	11 712	91.5	.1	7.8	.1	.4	4.6	34.7	60.7	3.3
Riverton city -----	2 745	94.1	.3	3.5	—	2.2	2.2	13.0	84.8	2.0
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	52 706	86.1	.8	10.9	.3	1.9	15.1	43.1	41.8	5.8
Sandy city -----	19 423	96.0	.4	2.9	.1	.5	1.8	14.7	83.6	.9
South Jordan city -----	2 829	91.1	.9	4.5	.4	3.1	2.3	10.3	87.5	.6
South Salt Lake city -----	4 421	89.9	1.3	8.3	.2	.3	12.4	47.1	40.6	7.1
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	14 181	90.1	.2	9.0	—	.6	2.4	26.6	71.0	2.2
Union CDP -----	5 123	94.6	.4	3.7	.3	1.0	3.3	34.5	62.3	1.6
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	11 143	92.1	.4	6.5	.1	.9	2.1	22.7	75.2	1.5
District 3 -----	166 959	77.0	3.7	8.4	1.5	9.4	5.0	27.4	67.5	5.4
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Carbon County -----	6 907	66.8	4.3	10.2	.3	18.3	5.2	26.6	68.2	5.2
Oggetti County -----	253	15.0	30.4	10.3	—	44.3	2.8	29.6	67.6	13.4
Duchesne County -----	3 707	37.4	18.2	13.8	1.5	29.2	4.2	25.3	70.5	9.1
Emery County -----	2 998	49.5	10.5	11.7	.1	28.2	2.3	19.9	77.8	4.8
Garfield County -----	1 321	.4	16.0	22.3	11.1	50.3	3.7	25.1	71.2	8.6
Grand County -----	2 489	49.2	8.5	16.7	—	25.6	5.3	32.5	62.2	9.6
Kane County -----	1 724	—	17.1	24.8	7.4	50.6	3.8	29.7	66.5	10.0
Morgan County -----	1 555	76.4	6.1	9.3	.1	8.0	2.3	14.9	82.9	2.1
Piute County -----	449	33.4	2.4	11.4	13.8	39.0	3.8	21.6	74.6	7.1
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	46 563	92.4	.8	5.6	.1	1.2	6.7	30.4	62.9	5.4
San Juan County -----	3 375	11.9	21.9	15.9	2.7	47.6	14.7	37.7	47.5	46.3
Sanpete County -----	4 859	42.0	5.0	12.3	14.9	25.8	4.6	26.5	69.0	9.7
Sevier County -----	4 877	40.9	2.5	16.8	14.0	25.9	3.9	22.3	73.8	5.7
Summit County -----	5 271	80.0	3.5	10.1	.1	6.3	3.0	23.3	73.7	4.0
Uintah County -----	6 670	28.4	16.7	17.9	.6	36.4	5.1	27.0	67.9	8.8
Utah County -----	70 168	89.1	1.4	6.4	.4	2.7	4.0	26.7	69.3	2.4
Wasatch County -----	3 074	77.2	3.3	6.7	1.6	11.2	4.2	22.2	73.6	5.3
Wayne County -----	699	—	9.9	21.9	21.2	47.1	2.7	21.6	75.7	9.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
American Fork city -----	4 096	95.3	.5	2.0	.3	2.0	3.8	21.8	74.3	1.8
Keams CDP (pt.) -----	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Magna CDP -----	5 011	94.9	.7	2.3	—	2.1	5.4	25.9	68.7	4.7
Orem city -----	17 584	92.9	.6	5.3	—	1.2	3.0	25.7	71.4	1.7
Pleasant Grove city -----	3 467	91.6	.2	3.8	—	4.4	3.3	21.3	75.4	3.3
Prova city -----	23 797	89.4	.7	9.2	.1	.7	5.2	36.0	58.8	2.4

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	13 330	88.8	.8	9.4	.2	.8	12.5	37.4	50.1	7.9
Spanish Fork city	3 255	94.4	.3	3.0	—	2.3	5.8	19.1	75.1	3.5
Springville city	4 191	94.7	.3	2.3	.2	2.6	4.5	26.9	68.6	3.0
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	1 611	96.3	1.1	2.2	—	.4	3.9	28.0	68.1	1.0
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city	25 933	94.2	.5	4.3	.1	1.0	4.2	27.9	67.9	4.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State	366 010	10.0	24.8	213 968	667	20.9	92 258	185	12.1	171 263	55.8	1.4	369	23.8
District 1	126 454	10.1	25.1	72 426	657	20.3	32 411	179	11.9	50 412	56.7	1.3	364	22.8
COUNTY														
Beaver County	1 356	7.6	35.3	520	468	21.8	542	171	13.8	238	51.3	4.2	294	26.5
Box Elder County	8 653	7.8	31.2	4 632	588	16.7	2 308	167	12.0	2 301	50.9	2.3	343	18.3
Cache County	13 161	9.2	28.8	6 933	615	19.7	3 940	173	11.9	7 860	63.8	.6	335	24.0
Ogvis County	39 711	10.5	20.5	26 983	713	20.4	7 111	188	11.3	13 887	55.5	.7	394	22.1
Iron County	4 378	10.3	24.2	2 036	573	21.0	1 372	175	12.2	1 891	60.5	1.1	343	27.9
Juab County	1 442	5.9	40.4	643	463	17.7	579	154	12.2	359	45.1	.6	285	16.3
Millard County	2 655	9.5	29.0	1 001	561	19.7	956	174	13.8	694	50.6	6.3	290	19.4
Rich County	410	6.3	37.3	120	489	19.0	168	167	12.9	111	39.6	8.1	304	19.6
Salt Lake County (pt.)	222	9.9	28.4	147	544	20.3	38	161	12.3	447	81.9	—	347	21.0
Tooele County	6 027	9.3	29.6	3 159	590	18.0	1 538	172	11.8	2 554	56.4	2.1	351	18.4
Washington County	10 805	16.0	11.4	4 618	670	25.1	3 468	172	11.9	4 451	63.8	1.3	414	24.9
Weber County	37 634	9.1	29.0	21 634	650	20.1	10 391	183	12.0	15 619	52.6	1.5	356	23.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bountiful city	8 522	8.1	32.3	4 996	740	17.5	2 530	185	11.1	2 630	48.1	1.3	397	21.9
Brigham City city	3 692	8.9	33.6	2 197	605	16.8	1 071	163	11.6	1 237	48.4	1.5	353	19.2
Cedar City city	2 575	8.9	27.3	1 256	628	20.2	856	191	12.4	1 487	62.0	.5	341	28.1
Centerville city	2 550	11.8	14.8	1 814	814	20.5	443	208	11.3	467	51.4	2.6	434	23.4
Clearfield city	3 381	10.2	24.3	2 136	649	22.1	747	182	11.9	2 787	58.9	.5	382	22.4
Kaysville city	2 951	8.9	21.4	2 170	734	20.4	520	187	11.6	793	42.6	1.4	357	23.2
Layton city	9 185	14.2	13.2	6 497	722	21.2	963	196	11.1	3 545	60.1	.2	394	22.2
Logan city	4 771	12.0	31.0	2 282	621	19.9	1 647	179	11.6	6 263	66.0	.5	328	25.2
North Ogden city	2 826	10.7	18.6	2 086	733	20.7	496	212	11.5	3 555	50.7	3.4	422	21.5
Ogden city	14 256	8.0	37.6	7 164	566	20.2	5 378	175	12.4	9 983	52.4	1.5	330	24.6
Roy city	6 164	10.4	21.8	4 066	666	19.2	1 021	187	12.0	1 491	54.6	1.7	382	22.5
St. George city	6 214	17.4	10.7	2 743	714	24.2	2 058	175	11.3	3 236	68.3	.5	423	25.7
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	192	11.5	19.3	137	560	21.3	33	146	12.7	429	83.7	—	350	21.5
South Ogden city	3 101	9.5	28.1	1 807	688	20.0	951	198	11.3	1 175	47.0	.7	377	22.6
Tooele city	3 606	9.2	33.0	1 955	581	19.1	980	175	12.0	1 236	55.2	3.2	357	21.8
District 2	125 475	10.0	23.6	80 987	728	21.4	28 238	206	12.1	67 973	53.9	1.6	379	23.7
COUNTY														
Salt Lake County (pt.)	125 475	10.0	23.6	80 987	728	21.4	28 238	206	12.1	67 973	53.9	1.6	379	23.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canyon Rim CDP	2 910	5.9	49.8	1 438	684	21.3	1 200	194	11.3	897	45.7	.7	450	21.9
Cottonwood Heights CDP	6 382	9.3	19.5	5 037	841	19.9	916	233	11.8	2 267	57.3	.3	484	21.9
Cottonwood West CDP	4 783	8.0	23.0	2 614	750	20.9	1 129	247	12.1	2 102	51.0	1.8	424	22.3
East Millcreek CDP	5 848	5.2	43.8	2 983	777	18.9	2 339	236	11.7	1 328	54.0	.7	413	21.1
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP	3 637	6.8	31.4	1 968	936	20.5	1 142	256	11.8	1 086	45.7	1.3	433	23.5
Keorns CDP (pt.)	6 502	12.1	22.7	5 064	573	22.5	1 044	173	11.7	1 085	54.5	1.6	498	26.8
Midvale city	1 875	6.8	52.3	880	557	21.9	845	172	12.8	2 755	59.9	.9	347	23.4
Millcreek CDP	5 382	7.8	37.5	2 515	613	21.3	1 820	184	12.0	8 169	54.1	.4	393	23.4
Murray city	7 141	9.0	27.5	3 939	677	20.6	1 878	178	11.7	4 571	58.2	1.4	392	21.8
Riverton city	2 469	8.2	13.0	1 838	719	22.7	391	195	11.4	276	52.5	6.9	415	24.6
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	24 920	9.2	36.5	12 190	723	21.0	8 682	202	12.9	27 786	51.0	2.5	329	24.6
Sandy city	16 964	13.6	5.5	13 840	853	21.9	1 333	225	11.4	2 459	58.5	.5	500	22.8
South Jordan city	2 576	9.4	9.9	1 921	893	23.3	457	247	12.8	253	41.5	7.5	512	21.7
South Salt Lake city	1 720	11.8	41.7	770	509	21.5	684	151	12.1	2 701	52.9	1.8	326	24.1
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)	10 172	11.8	8.9	7 777	681	21.0	943	207	11.5	4 009	67.6	.3	397	23.3
Union CDP	2 733	8.5	27.1	1 597	662	19.1	667	194	11.2	2 390	52.3	.8	453	22.7
West Jordan city (pt.)	8 777	11.6	5.8	7 020	716	22.2	629	213	13.4	2 366	58.8	—	401	25.7
District 3	114 081	10.1	25.7	60 555	609	20.9	31 609	177	12.3	52 878	57.4	1.3	358	24.8
COUNTY														
Carbon County	5 230	6.4	35.8	1 932	577	17.8	2 099	169	12.5	1 677	50.5	3.1	313	25.2
Oggetti County	152	11.2	14.5	14	700	25.0	47	152	13.1	101	33.7	3.0	270	14.2
Duchesne County	3 020	10.1	19.5	941	522	21.4	663	170	13.2	687	62.0	3.6	335	24.4
Emery County	2 467	7.7	22.2	900	538	15.8	684	156	11.9	531	52.9	2.6	311	18.8
Gorfield County	1 082	10.8	31.1	276	475	21.5	427	143	12.8	239	53.1	4.2	292	17.8
Grand County	1 831	11.5	18.7	623	488	21.0	437	159	12.8	658	60.9	1.5	315	24.5
Kane County	1 335	11.0	16.6	506	561	24.4	393	160	12.3	389	62.5	1.5	308	18.8
Morgan County	1 286	8.0	30.0	652	650	18.1	385	173	12.2	269	39.8	5.9	355	14.9
Plute County	3 385	9.4	37.7	98	416	22.3	189	141	14.1	64	34.4	9.4	242	26.0
Salt Lake County (pt.)	31 069	9.8	25.8	21 154	585	20.9	6 400	179	12.0	15 494	58.5	1.1	381	25.5
San Juan County	2 614	8.9	28.7	590	452	15.6	837	129	13.2	761	45.5	.3	254	23.1
Sanpete County	3 875	7.7	33.2	1 456	485	20.9	1 640	161	14.1	984	52.1	2.4	310	26.4
Sevier County	4 019	6.2	30.9	1 692	507	20.2	1 557	158	13.0	858	52.9	2.7	324	22.1
Summit County	3 753	17.1	19.1	2 134	969	22.9	784	190	12.6	1 518	55.6	.5	517	23.2
Uintoh County	5 052	11.1	20.3	2 110	536	19.6	1 260	183	13.6	1 618	62.1	1.1	296	24.2
Utah County	44 003	10.7	25.0	24 255	659	21.3	12 799	187	11.8	26 165	57.9	1.1	349	25.1
Wasatch County	2 337	10.9	25.0	1 066	617	21.7	761	165	12.9	737	54.0	1.8	393	22.6
Wayne County	571	7.9	32.4	156	482	22.8	247	149	13.7	128	39.1	4.7	257	15.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city	3 090	10.1	26.1	1 812	621	21.3	930	183	12.3	1 006	51.1	—	384	24.4
Keorns CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	125	10.0
Magna CDP	4 079	11.2	27.5	2 962	536	21.4	892	176	12.0	932	59.0	.8	418	27.3
Orem city	11 934	12.1	16.8	7 576	688	20.9	2 687	194	11.2	5 650	53.3	.9	362	23.0
Pleasant Grove city	2 750	7.9	24.9	1 644	641	22.6	789	181	11.9	717	56.6	3.1	382	24.2
Prova city	9 499	11.6	30.9	4 521	662	20.7	3 160	191	12.0	14 298	63.3	.4	336	27.5



Table 31. **Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units						Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units								
				Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged						Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent		
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989								
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																					
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	7 813	7.4	40.8	4 078	540	20.8	2 863	171	12.3	5 517	56.0	1.6	351	26.5							
Spanish Fork city -----	2 401	9.7	28.1	1 353	576	21.8	817	175	11.8	854	55.7	1.2	358	20.4							
Springville city -----	2 864	11.2	33.7	1 300	631	20.5	1 064	178	11.3	1 327	50.6	2.2	347	23.8							
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	1 182	11.1	22.7	908	627	21.3	193	211	11.9	429	52.9	1.4	449	29.2							
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
West Valley City city -----	17 456	10.3	18.6	13 004	608	20.8	2 203	191	11.9	8 477	60.6	.7	390	24.6							

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	196 438	176 866	1 312	411	901	47	231	1 081	597	160	305
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	268	194	73	30	43	8	13	60	300-	100-	200-
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) -----	28	13	13	1	12	8	5	8	-	100-	-
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	239	180	59	28	31	-	8	51	300-	100	200-
Skull Valley Reservation, UT -----	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
District 3 -----	195 383	166 959	3 591	2 127	1 464	726	628	2 963	452	108	326
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	9 691	6 349	1 971	1 533	438	692	396	1 575	300-	100-	244
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) -----	2 053	1 330	1 242	1 059	183	663	271	971	300-	100-	221
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	16	12	10	2	8	-	3	7	300-	-	200-
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT -----	7 549	4 942	656	421	235	18	92	564	319	159	264
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	73	65	63	51	12	11	30	33	300-	100-	290

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 722 850	17.7	27	29 328	29 612	33 092	33 400	15 790	16 148
District 1 -----	574 286	19.4	40	30 376	30 750	34 004	34 460	14 778	15 388
COUNTY									
Beaver County -----	4 765	46.0	187	20 293	21 892	23 919	26 319	7 640	9 328
Box Elder County -----	36 485	30.9	108	32 901	34 034	36 133	37 164	13 355	15 514
Cache County -----	70 183	26.2	88	26 508	27 390	31 060	32 063	13 112	14 408
Davis County -----	187 941	15.2	85	34 646	35 599	37 587	38 512	17 214	18 949
Iron County -----	20 789	23.1	158	22 164	24 331	26 427	28 223	11 586	14 351
Juab County -----	5 817	26.2	197	22 428	24 707	25 857	29 149	10 039	11 406
Millard County -----	11 333	28.9	154	25 514	27 238	28 786	31 557	8 906	11 435
Rich County -----	1 725	44.6	313	22 468	26 765	26 121	30 733	7 434	12 440
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	1 757	10.6	768	19 687	27 436	21 536	30 147	15 234	26 940
Tooele County -----	26 601	19.6	149	29 057	30 999	32 512	34 502	13 706	16 814
Washington County -----	48 560	21.4	123	24 029	25 173	27 075	28 413	11 295	12 472
Weber County -----	158 330	15.6	89	29 685	30 512	33 980	34 949	15 103	16 236
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bountiful city -----	36 659	14.9	253	36 961	39 668	40 857	43 080	14 799	17 422
Brigham City city -----	15 644	17.1	248	32 700	34 868	35 987	38 530	13 328	17 635
Cedar City city -----	13 443	14.3	281	21 664	25 350	26 992	30 946	11 813	15 587
Centerville city -----	11 500	16.4	309	40 299	44 438	43 193	48 943	17 886	22 663
Clearfield city -----	21 435	12.6	190	26 005	27 813	27 452	29 916	12 522	16 787
Kaysville city -----	13 961	16.0	279	37 597	40 662	40 399	43 268	13 161	17 811
Layton city -----	41 784	14.9	164	33 428	35 395	36 268	38 060	19 054	21 514
Logan city -----	32 762	16.6	174	20 600	22 025	25 143	27 213	13 236	15 150
North Ogden city -----	11 668	15.3	304	40 060	42 296	41 182	43 657	15 982	26 428
Ogden city -----	63 909	14.2	142	22 858	24 116	27 835	29 463	12 890	14 605
Ray city -----	24 603	13.8	192	33 793	36 085	36 390	38 780	15 103	20 718
St. George city -----	28 502	12.8	234	24 873	27 029	28 613	30 882	11 875	15 349
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	1 648	10.0	770	18 802	27 338	19 873	29 481	14 685	27 028
South Ogden city -----	12 105	16.7	342	32 283	34 816	35 800	38 838	17 428	22 174
Tooele city -----	13 887	16.8	237	27 949	31 010	32 017	34 786	12 794	16 181
District 2 -----	574 241	14.1	63	30 729	31 190	36 068	36 632	17 296	18 006
COUNTY									
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	574 241	14.1	63	30 729	31 190	36 068	36 632	17 296	18 006
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Canyon Rim CDP -----	10 527	13.5	437	31 460	35 625	35 897	40 009	14 619	20 344
Cottonwood Heights CDP -----	28 766	13.9	295	42 093	44 956	44 937	47 650	24 406	29 684
Cottonwood West CDP -----	17 476	11.7	486	32 280	35 181	36 347	40 049	20 628	23 680
East Millcreek CDP -----	21 184	12.6	414	35 907	39 570	41 148	46 709	17 805	21 156
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP -----	14 095	14.9	560	36 719	41 935	44 319	50 503	17 930	21 873
Kearns CDP (pt.) -----	28 346	16.1	113	27 576	29 489	28 303	30 206	17 847	21 366
Midvale city -----	11 886	11.6	338	20 085	22 280	22 504	24 857	12 359	16 400
Millcreek CDP -----	32 230	11.9	218	22 996	24 422	25 621	27 318	17 337	19 693
Murray city -----	31 282	13.4	262	28 026	29 874	32 088	35 114	17 923	20 616
Riverton city -----	11 261	16.1	225	34 658	37 883	35 573	38 951	11 919	21 531
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	120 669	13.9	174	22 395	23 438	31 273	32 599	14 860	15 808
Sandy city -----	75 058	14.4	149	43 054	44 889	44 812	46 389	19 549	24 786
South Jordan city -----	12 220	15.5	261	41 897	45 858	43 117	47 041	13 228	30 626
South Salt Lake city -----	10 129	11.7	303	17 508	19 746	21 756	26 775	11 697	14 203
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	47 327	15.0	127	32 397	34 162	35 202	37 069	21 445	24 533
Union CDP -----	13 684	13.9	305	30 242	32 301	32 291	35 549	21 827	26 990
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	42 892	14.9	134	32 331	34 247	34 259	36 089	15 224	18 891
District 3 -----	574 323	19.6	38	26 380	26 759	29 388	29 870	14 112	14 715
COUNTY									
Carbon County -----	20 228	22.9	183	24 463	26 614	30 179	32 236	10 370	11 802
Daggett County -----	690	42.8	452	17 481	25 146	24 100	29 633	10 288	15 193
Duchesne County -----	12 645	46.8	131	22 959	24 346	25 888	27 095	7 614	9 171
Emery County -----	10 332	46.9	122	29 633	31 394	33 261	35 390	10 840	12 703
Garfield County -----	3 980	45.6	202	20 424	21 896	22 739	24 662	9 652	11 779
Grand County -----	6 620	21.3	324	20 569	23 201	24 487	28 296	10 508	13 367
Kane County -----	5 169	24.0	334	19 696	22 562	22 845	26 796	10 236	13 197
Morgan County -----	5 528	40.1	236	31 941	34 846	34 720	37 445	10 549	12 326
Piute County -----	1 277	45.4	375	17 021	20 919	20 995	23 491	6 527	9 108
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	149 958	14.2	73	26 570	27 359	28 994	30 030	16 019	17 170
San Juan County -----	12 621	26.5	152	16 042	18 470	18 016	20 447	5 671	10 180
Sanpete County -----	16 259	39.6	118	19 623	20 758	23 241	24 671	7 622	8 732
Sewier County -----	15 431	36.3	127	22 502	24 098	27 194	28 727	8 435	10 129
Summit County -----	15 518	29.2	308	35 620	37 872	38 917	41 272	22 812	26 896
Utah County -----	22 211	25.4	144	23 118	24 818	25 611	27 368	10 706	12 205
Wasatch County -----	263 590	14.7	69	27 085	27 848	30 160	30 913	14 522	15 650
Wasatch County -----	10 089	27.3	287	26 884	29 024	29 095	31 180	11 915	16 266
Wayne County -----	2 177	45.3	243	18 701	20 996	20 813	23 335	6 757	10 808
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
American Fork city -----	15 696	13.3	241	28 191	31 062	30 383	33 703	10 341	14 655
Kearns CDP (pt.) -----	28	7.1	—	—	10 000	—	10 000	—	—
Magna CDP -----	17 829	15.8	172	26 857	29 407	27 419	30 939	15 358	19 345
Orem city -----	67 561	14.8	144	30 621	31 903	32 428	34 536	13 942	16 617
Pleasant Grove city -----	13 476	13.3	259	30 492	32 937	31 775	34 959	8 229	12 644
Provo city -----	86 835	13.8	127	20 569	21 755	22 209	24 172	16 326	18 008



Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.									
Salt Lake City city (pt.)-----	37 619	11.9	167	21 143	22 873	24 080	25 823	12 459	15 157
Spanish Fork city-----	11 272	13.4	232	27 095	30 747	30 419	33 363	8 713	13 666
Springville city-----	13 950	13.5	268	23 392	26 764	26 692	29 930	11 384	15 358
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.)-----	5 024	14.3	389	26 950	32 018	30 191	36 110	13 705	23 547
West Jordan city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city-----	86 976	14.9	93	28 934	30 068	30 747	31 729	17 632	19 489

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	598 388	18.2	665	669	185	186	20.8	21.0	12.0	12.2	367	370	23.7	23.9
District 1 -----	196 470	19.8	653	660	178	180	20.1	20.4	11.7	12.1	362	367	22.5	23.1
COUNTY														
Beaver County -----	2 200	48.4	452	483	166	175	20.6	23.1	12.8	14.8	269	315	23.3	30.0
Bax Elder County -----	11 890	30.8	579	597	164	171	16.1	17.3	11.4	12.6	336	350	17.3	19.3
Cache County -----	22 053	24.9	607	624	170	176	19.0	20.2	11.3	12.4	331	340	23.4	24.7
Oovis County -----	55 777	14.9	706	720	185	190	20.1	20.7	10.7	11.8	388	399	21.6	22.6
Iron County -----	8 499	27.5	556	589	170	180	20.2	21.9	11.4	13.1	334	353	26.8	29.0
Juab County -----	2 311	28.7	440	486	146	162	15.9	19.5	10.9	13.5	268	304	13.8	18.7
Millard County -----	4 125	29.5	542	580	168	181	18.1	20.7	12.6	14.9	280	300	17.0	22.1
Rich County -----	1 859	49.7	455	526	156	177	16.2	21.1	11.3	14.6	274	322	15.3	22.8
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	872	10.7	436	644	40	307	12.4	31.0	2.8	31.9	319	379	16.1	26.5
Taoee County -----	9 510	19.7	571	608	167	177	16.9	19.0	10.8	12.8	341	359	17.1	19.6
Washington County -----	19 523	22.2	655	684	168	176	24.5	25.7	11.2	12.5	407	421	24.0	25.9
Weber County -----	57 851	15.5	642	658	181	186	19.7	20.4	11.6	12.5	351	360	22.7	23.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bountiful city -----	11 488	14.8	715	765	180	190	16.6	18.5	10.2	11.9	385	411	21.0	22.8
Brigham City city -----	5 204	17.1	584	622	155	170	15.5	18.1	10.3	12.8	338	367	17.1	20.8
Cedar City city -----	4 356	14.4	602	655	180	201	18.1	21.7	10.7	14.1	326	356	26.3	29.9
Centerville city -----	3 088	16.3	785	837	195	222	19.1	21.4	9.3	13.3	405	468	20.5	27.2
Clearfield city -----	6 516	12.5	627	671	174	191	21.2	22.9	10.0	13.8	372	393	20.8	24.1
Kaysville city -----	3 843	16.3	718	750	178	195	19.0	21.3	9.7	13.5	322	380	20.1	25.8
Layton city -----	13 462	14.3	707	738	188	205	20.6	21.7	9.7	12.6	383	405	21.3	23.1
Logan city -----	11 440	16.3	603	640	172	185	18.4	20.8	10.6	12.7	322	334	24.2	26.2
North Ogden city -----	3 238	15.7	702	764	198	228	19.6	21.7	9.5	13.4	392	458	18.0	24.2
Ogden city -----	27 194	14.3	554	578	171	178	19.3	20.7	11.7	13.0	323	337	23.8	25.3
Roy city -----	7 935	13.8	651	681	180	193	18.0	20.3	10.5	13.6	373	392	20.6	24.4
St. George city -----	11 766	14.4	690	739	167	182	23.3	25.3	10.3	12.3	413	432	24.3	27.2
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	830	10.4	445	661	24	324	13.0	32.0	2.0	33.1	320	382	16.5	27.5
South Ogden city -----	4 501	17.4	654	718	189	211	18.3	20.9	10.0	12.6	365	390	20.9	24.3
Taoee city -----	5 190	16.3	555	607	168	181	17.4	20.5	10.6	13.4	339	375	19.2	24.6
District 2 -----	206 429	13.9	723	732	204	209	21.2	21.6	11.8	12.4	376	381	23.5	24.0
COUNTY														
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	206 429	13.9	723	732	204	209	21.2	21.6	11.8	12.4	376	381	23.5	24.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canyon Rim COP -----	3 932	14.0	649	718	186	203	20.0	22.5	10.0	12.7	428	477	20.1	23.8
Cattawood Heights COP -----	9 101	14.0	821	861	223	243	18.7	20.7	10.2	13.4	468	501	20.2	23.6
Cattawood West COP -----	7 157	11.9	716	785	237	261	19.4	22.2	10.5	13.8	411	436	21.1	23.4
East Millcreek COP -----	7 418	12.6	743	811	230	243	17.4	20.4	10.6	12.7	391	438	18.4	23.9
Holladay-Cattawood COP -----	4 927	14.5	887	991	243	273	18.8	21.8	10.4	13.2	409	462	21.9	25.3
Keorns COP (pt.) -----	8 029	16.1	564	583	168	178	21.9	23.1	10.3	13.0	481	511	24.9	28.6
Midvale city -----	4 972	11.4	516	598	163	182	20.0	23.8	10.8	14.8	339	355	22.0	24.8
Millcreek COP -----	14 530	11.8	589	633	178	190	20.2	22.5	10.7	13.3	388	398	22.6	24.3
Murray city -----	12 347	13.4	654	700	172	184	19.5	21.5	10.6	12.9	385	399	20.9	22.7
Riverton city -----	2 832	15.5	701	737	183	212	21.8	23.6	9.1	13.6	378	476	18.5	28.0
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	58 272	14.0	708	737	198	207	20.6	21.5	12.3	13.4	325	333	24.2	25.1
Sandy city -----	20 110	14.3	842	864	215	234	21.5	22.2	10.2	12.7	480	525	21.6	24.0
South Jordan city -----	2 885	15.6	870	917	233	264	22.4	24.1	10.5	15.1	414	667	16.4	28.9
South Salt Lake city -----	4 984	12.1	472	547	141	162	19.9	23.1	10.1	14.2	318	335	22.5	25.8
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	14 818	14.7	671	691	198	217	20.5	21.5	10.0	13.0	390	404	22.4	24.3
Union COP -----	5 399	13.3	636	689	185	206	17.1	20.8	9.4	13.1	441	464	21.4	24.0
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	11 640	14.8	705	726	200	225	21.7	22.7	11.3	15.6	390	417	24.4	27.2
District 3 -----	195 489	21.2	605	612	176	178	20.8	21.1	12.1	12.5	356	361	24.6	25.1
COUNTY														
Carbon County -----	8 713	25.1	562	592	165	173	16.7	19.0	11.7	13.2	301	325	23.2	27.1
Daguerre County -----	825	48.1	490	840	135	171	10.9	33.2	9.8	16.3	244	296	11.4	16.9
Duchesne County -----	5 860	47.7	508	536	165	175	20.7	22.1	12.3	14.1	319	351	23.0	26.3
Emery County -----	3 928	47.4	525	551	152	161	14.9	16.7	11.1	12.7	302	319	17.2	20.4
Gorfield County -----	2 488	44.2	456	494	138	148	19.8	23.2	11.7	14.0	272	315	15.3	20.3
Grand County -----	2 992	22.9	453	521	150	168	18.8	22.7	11.0	14.7	297	333	21.4	30.2
Kane County -----	3 237	26.8	525	598	150	170	22.6	26.1	10.6	14.0	244	336	15.9	21.1
Morgan County -----	1 681	39.6	622	678	166	179	16.6	19.5	10.9	13.5	331	386	12.8	16.9
Piute County -----	704	49.3	387	443	135	148	19.4	25.1	12.4	15.8	224	264	14.6	30.6
Salt Lake County (pt.) -----	50 038	14.1	578	592	176	182	20.6	21.3	11.4	12.6	376	385	24.8	26.2
San Juan County -----	4 650	28.5	426	479	117	140	14.0	17.3	11.9	14.4	238	276	20.2	26.6
Sanpete County -----	6 570	42.3	475	496	158	164	20.2	21.6	13.5	14.8	301	320	24.4	29.2
Sevier County -----	6 059	37.1	493	521	154	162	19.2	20.9	12.2	13.7	315	333	21.0	23.3
Summit County -----	11 256	23.1	928	1 015	182	197	22.1	23.7	11.2	13.9	489	555	21.9	24.6
Uintah County -----	8 142	24.4	520	552	176	189	18.4	20.6	12.5	14.7	285	308	22.2	26.1
Utah County -----	72 820	14.8	652	666	184	189	21.0	21.6	11.4	12.2	346	353	24.7	25.7
Wasatch County -----	4 465	30.3	598	637	158	171	20.7	22.7	11.7	14.1	372	415	20.3	24.9
Wayne County -----	1 061	46.3	432	522	142	157	21.1	24.5	12.1	15.2	236	282	12.6	18.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
American Fork city -----	4 222	13.5	599	642	175	192	20.1	22.5	10.6	14.0	364	406	22.2	26.9
Kearns COP (pt.) -----	10	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	20.0
Magna COP -----	5 534	16.1	524	548	170	183	20.4	22.4	10.5	13.5	391	447	24.8	29.8
Orem city -----	17 965	14.7	676	699	189	199	20.3	21.5	10.3	12.1	354	371	22.1	23.8
Pleasant Grove city -----	3 549	13.5	615	668	172	190	21.6	23.6	10.1	13.6	353	415	22.0	27.6
Provo city -----	24 578	13.8	643	682	186	197	19.9	21.6	11.2	12.9	331	341	26.8	28.3

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

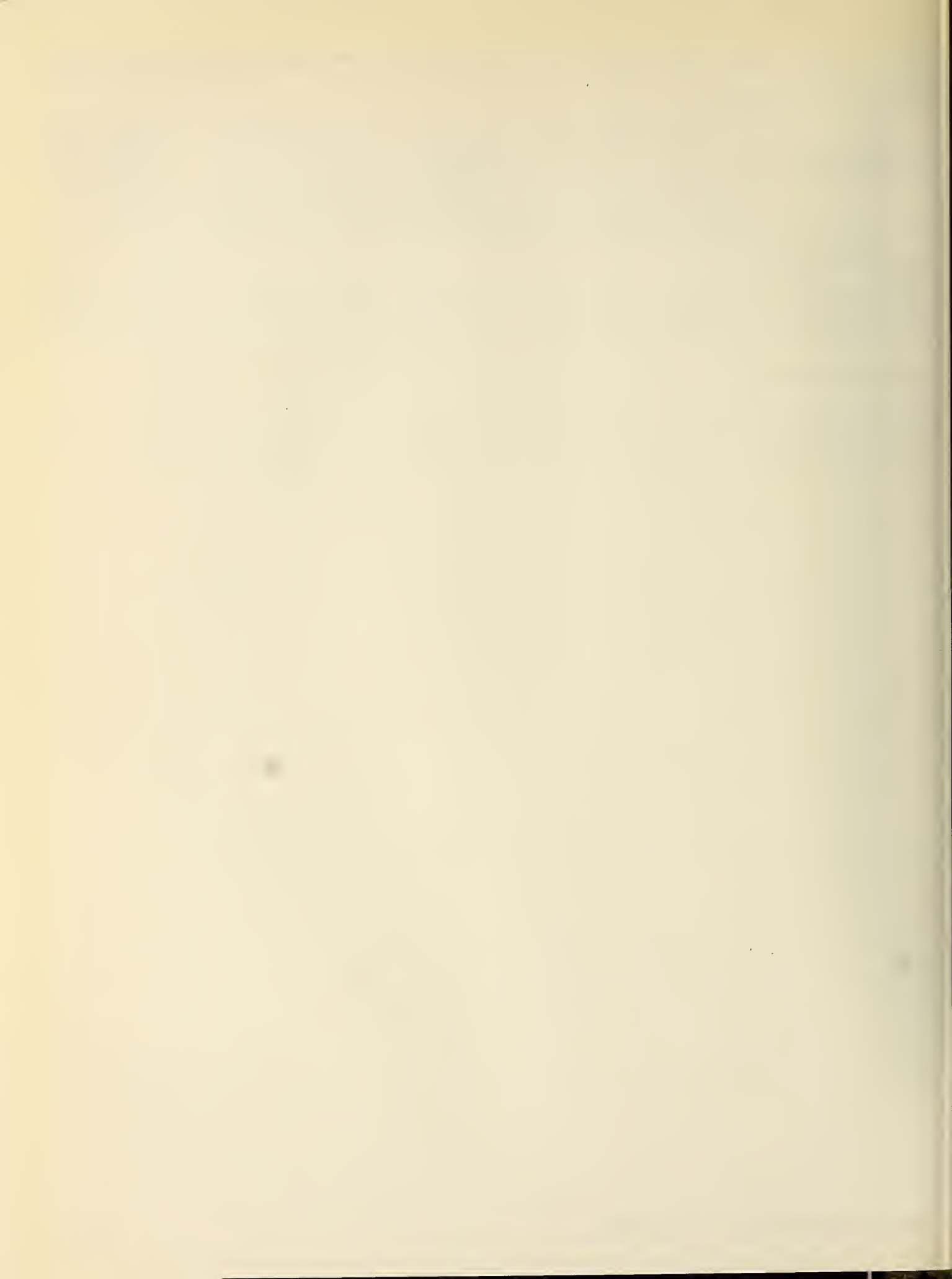
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b> Con.														
Salt Lake City city (pt.) -----	14 660	12.2	521	558	167	175	19.6	21.9	11.3	13.3	343	360	25.4	27.6
Spanish Fork city -----	3 363	13.5	553	599	166	184	20.5	23.1	10.1	13.5	340	377	17.6	22.5
Springville city -----	4 361	13.8	600	663	167	189	18.3	22.3	9.9	12.7	333	364	22.3	26.0
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP (pt.) -----	1 691	15.2	604	651	193	226	19.6	22.8	8.6	15.2	421	479	26.0	32.3
West Jordan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city -----	27 367	14.7	600	616	186	196	20.4	21.2	10.9	12.8	385	395	23.9	25.3



Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		
District 1 -----	574 286	19.4	196 470	19.8	107	525	669	116	206	283	331
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	703	35.8	284	41.2	537	93	283	11	185	72	171
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) -----	76	15.8	38	34.2	409	—	—	—	100	—	—
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	595	39.7	235	43.8	480	98	278	8	193	75	168
Skull Valley Reservation, UT -----	32	12.5	11	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	574 323	19.6	195 489	21.2	68	389	515	94	123	309	344
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	23 025	38.0	9 682	40.2	101	170	237	89	107	226	261
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) -----	5 500	11.9	2 053	13.2	133	71	230	63	94	155	277
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT (pt.) -----	50	40.0	15	46.7	298	—	300	—	—	36	273
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT -----	17 224	46.4	7 545	47.6	159	248	407	146	171	241	286
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	251	31.5	69	39.1	587	87	296	46	109	228	429



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

## United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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#### DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS



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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoa*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

**SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

**TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

**USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE**

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

**UTILITIES**

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

**VACANCY STATUS**

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

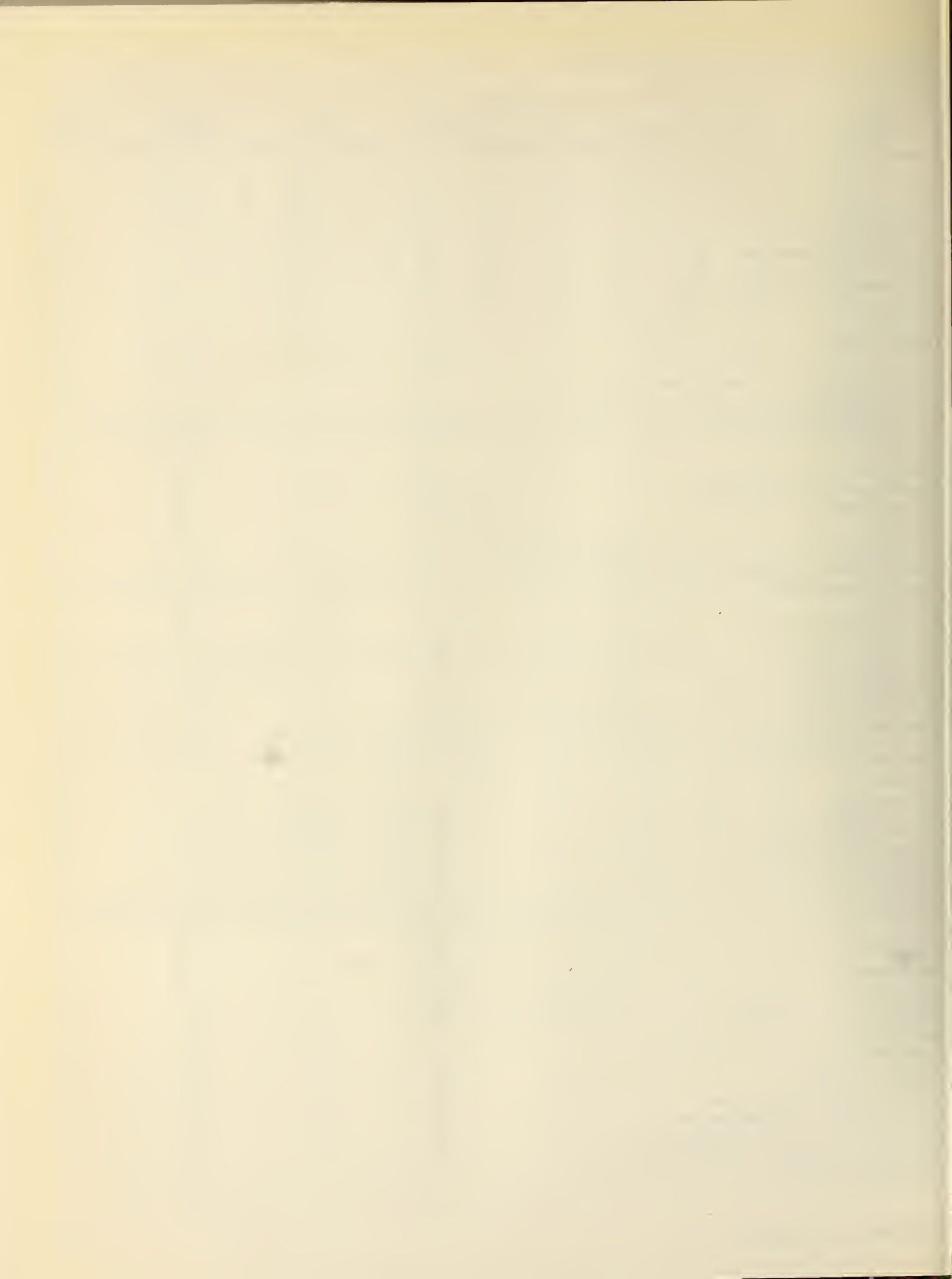
$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Utah

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.3
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.1
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7
Household type.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

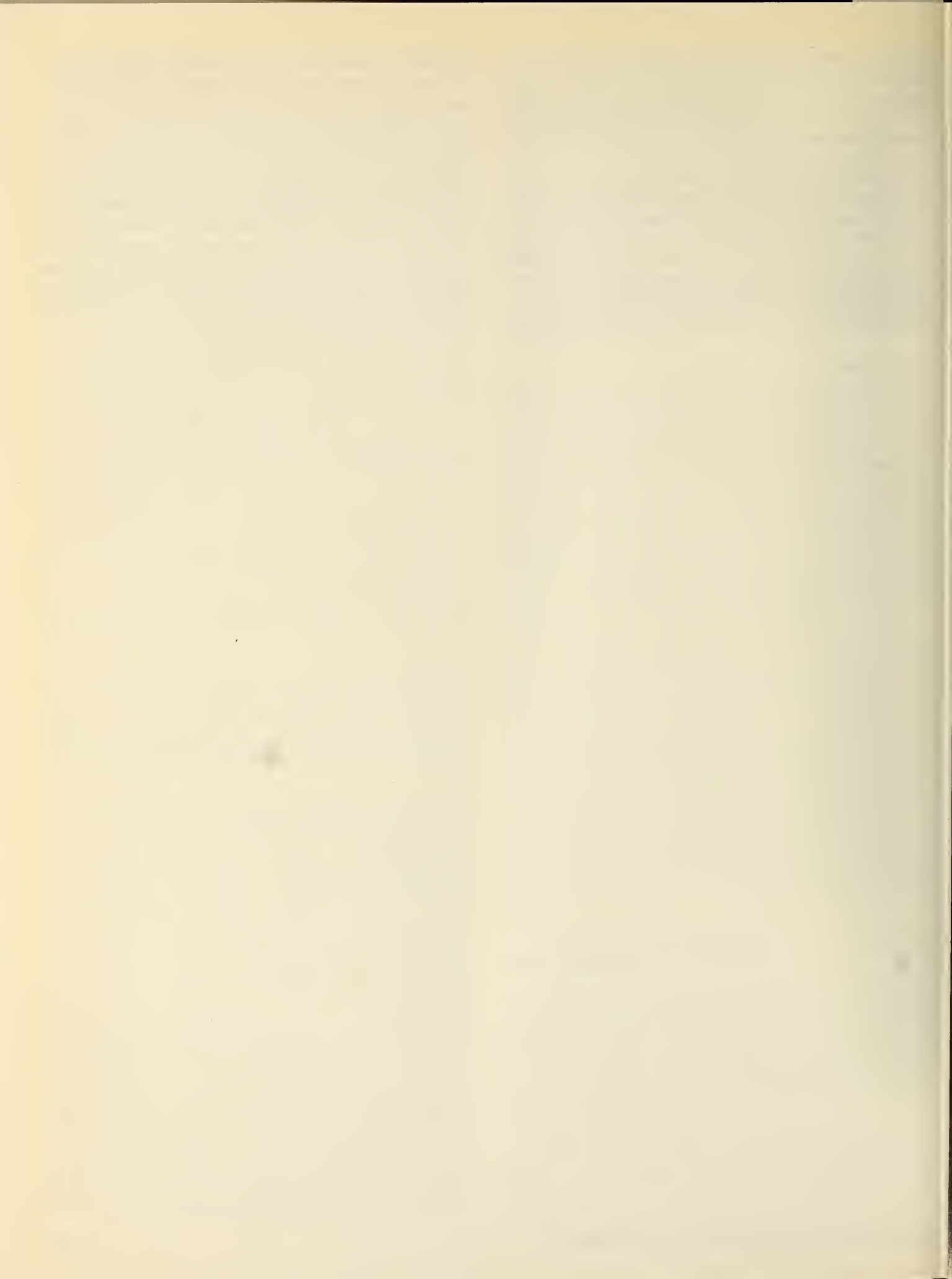
In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket | the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>10</b>		
<b>5</b>			<b>11</b>		
<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b>  Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →   If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →  If Other race, print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b>  a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.  b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	



# NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
and reason(s). /

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
and reason(s). /

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes      ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes      ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes      ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

<b>A. Total persons</b>		<b>B. Type of unit</b>		<b>D. Months vacant</b>		<b>G. DO ID</b>												
		Occupied	Vacant															
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12													
		<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24													
				<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more													
				<b>E. Complete after</b>														
				<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA	<input type="radio"/> JIC 1											
				<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T	<input type="radio"/>											
				<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/>											
				<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	<input type="radio"/>											
				<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA	<input type="radio"/> JIC 2											
				<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM	<input type="radio"/>											
				<b>F. Cov.</b>														
				<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> H1											

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
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**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987
- Go to 28

### 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

### 28. Industry or Employer

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

### 29. Occupation

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

### 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

### 32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None    OR    \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

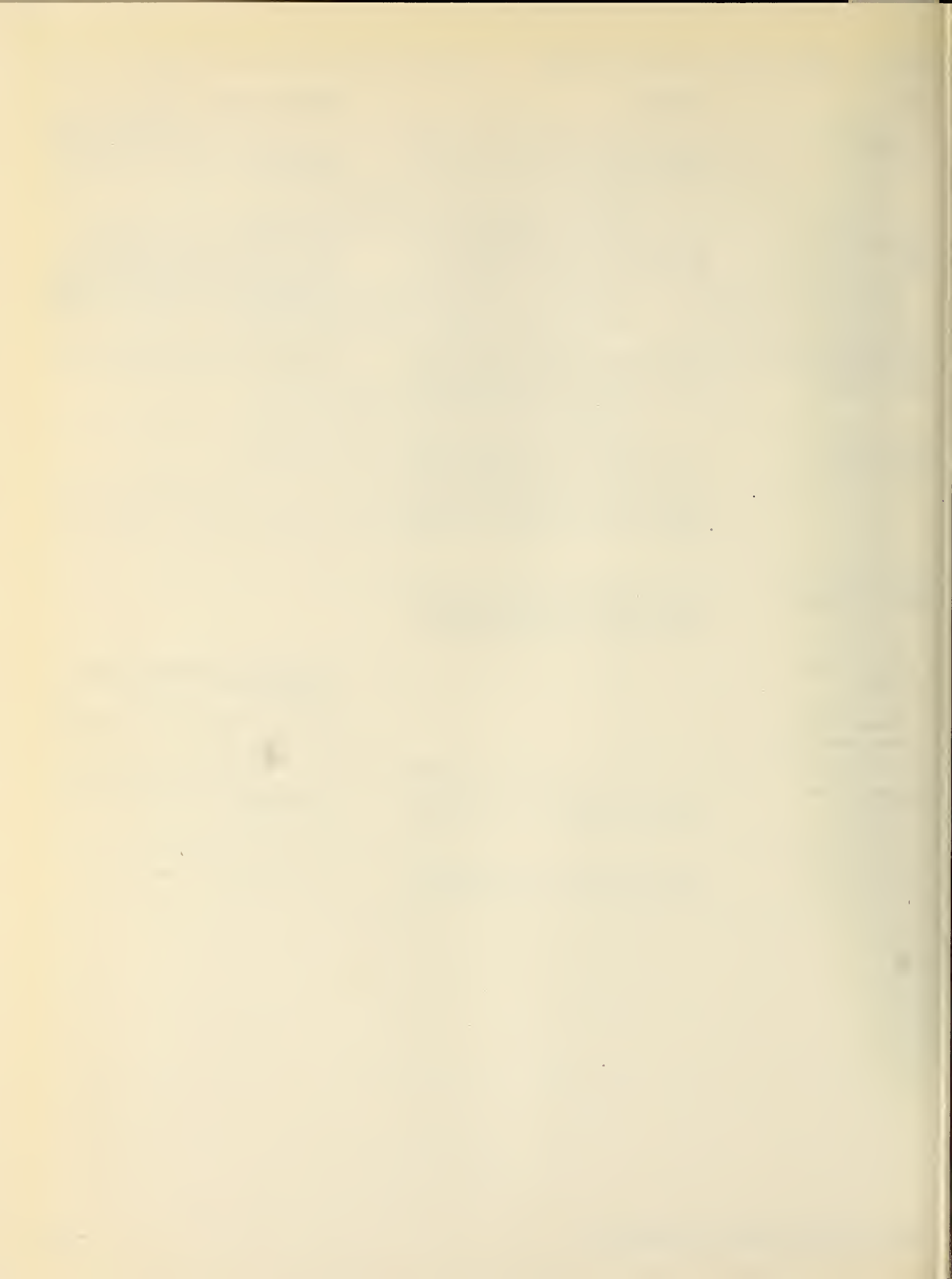
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



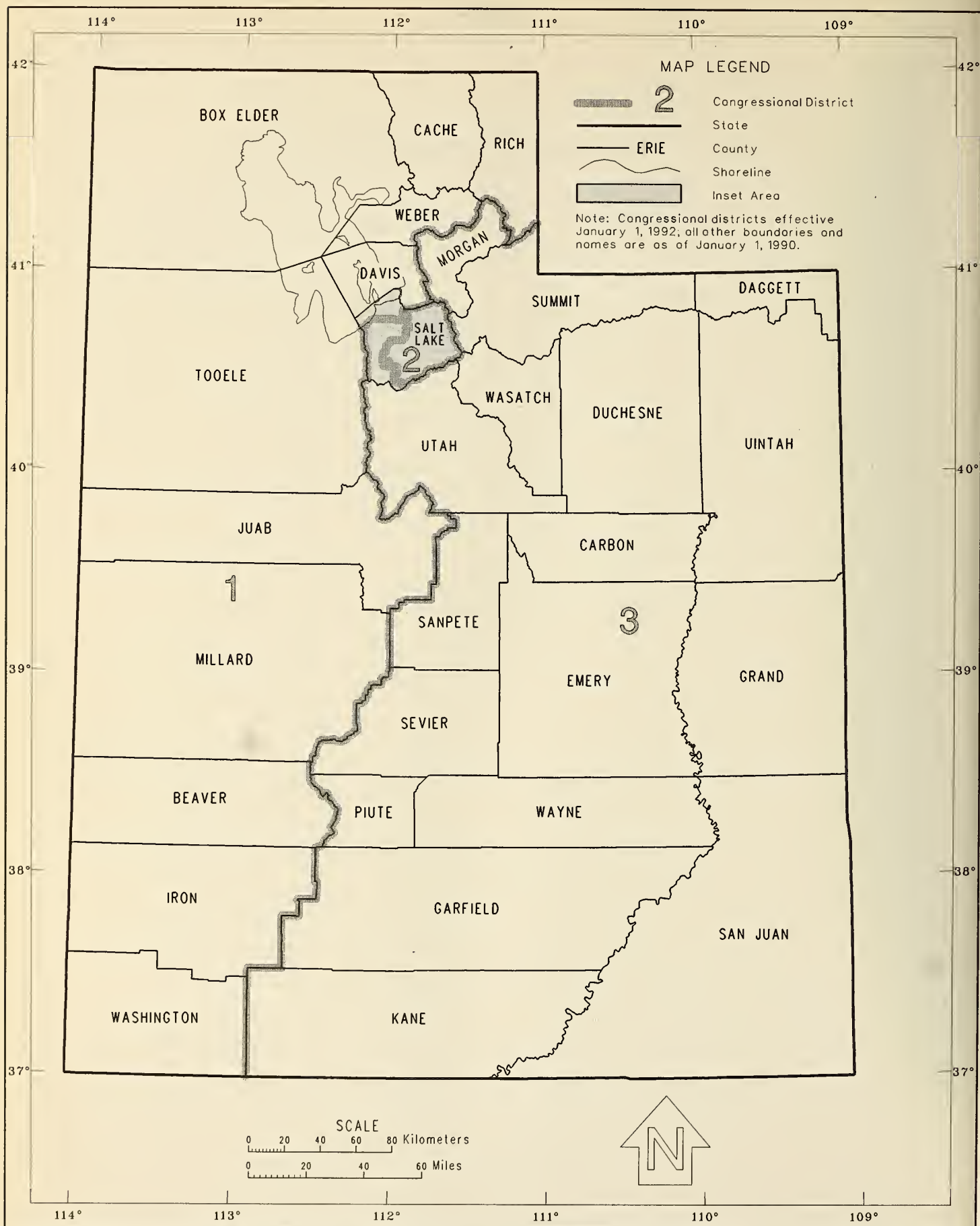


# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.


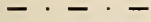




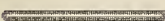



# Congressional Districts (3 Districts)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census



Congressional District Inset Map Legend

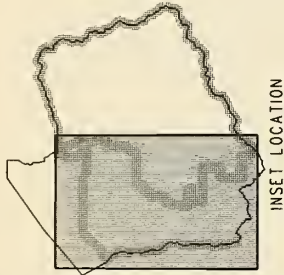
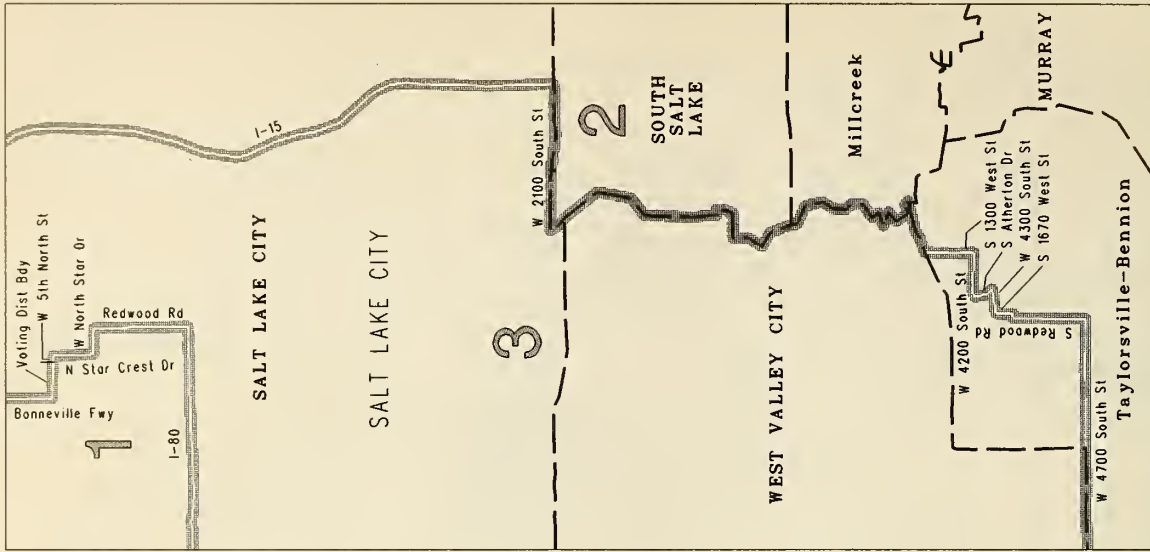
	2	Congressional District
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Nate: Congressional districts effective January 1, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

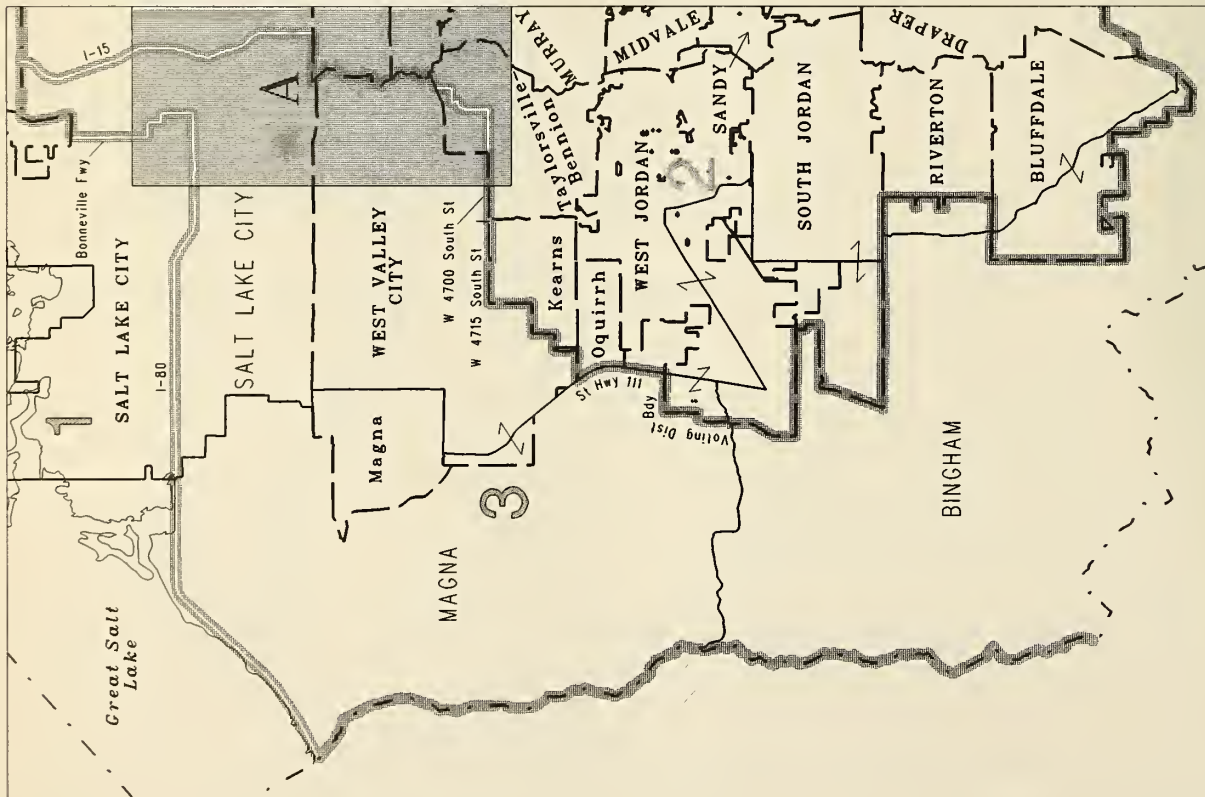
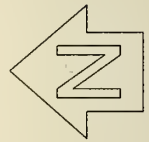
# Congressional Districts - Insets

SALT LAKE COUNTY (PART)

INSET A



INSET LOCATION



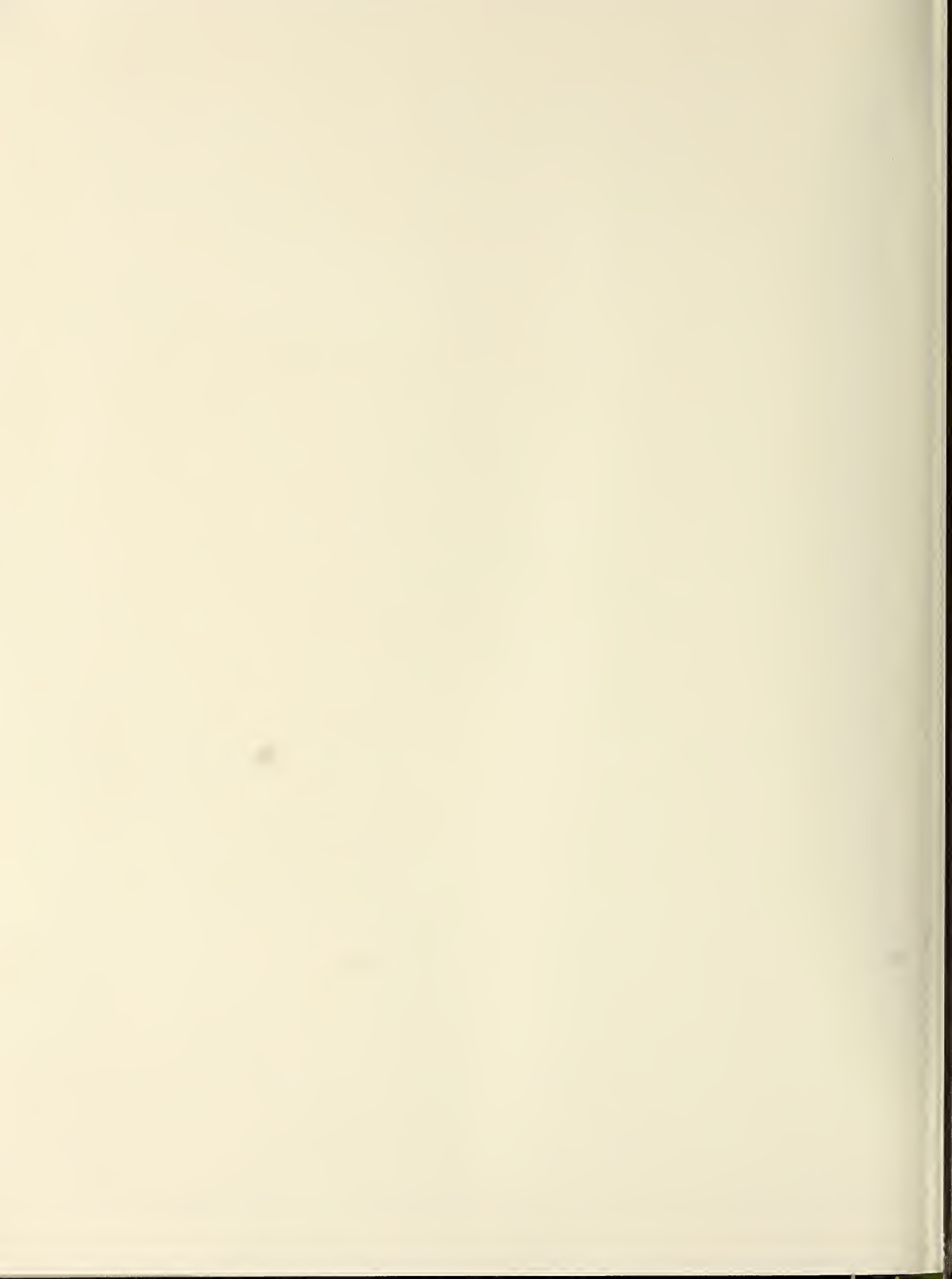














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Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing

Census REF HA 201 1990  
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Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

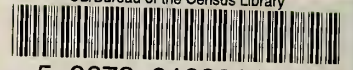
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